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SEASON'S TOMATO MOVEMENT ABOUT 16,000 CARS.

Shipments Exceed Those of Any Previous Season—Early Prices Ranged High—Declines Made in Midseason.

The carload movement of tomatoes for this season to the end of November was over 16,000 cars, compared with about 15,000 cars to the corresponding date last season. The last of November is close to the end of the shipping season, although a few carloads are usually moved during December, most of which are shipped from California.

The increases this season over last were mainly in the early southern shipping sections, and the decreases were chiefly in the Middle Western States and New Jersey. Indiana and Illinois shipped about 440 cars, compared with 1,490 last season, and New Jersey shipped 2,199 cars, compared with 2,334 last season. California and Utah also show some decrease. The early southern tomato sections which ship two-thirds of the entire supply increased their combined movement by about 2,500 cars.

SHIPMENTS SET NEW RECORD.

Tomato shipments this season slightly exceeded those of any recent year. The volume has not varied much above or below 15,000 cars, except in 1917 when slightly less than 14,000 cars were moved. Increased shipments from California explain much of the tendency to larger totals since 1917.

Florida, with a nearly steady volume of around 4,000 cars yearly, is the largest shipping section. In 1921 shipments from the east coast of Florida were reduced as a result of damage by rains and flooding, but the west coast and other sections of the State shipped heavily. The result was a total for the State of 2,000 cars larger than in the preceding year. The active market season extended through six months, February to July, which enabled a gradual distribution of the crop.

Prices declined in June as shown by the table of average wholesale quotations at representative city markets accompanying this article, but held remarkably steady the first part of the season and were higher than usual in March and April, owing to the lighter shipments from the early maturing east coast crop. The range in February and March was $4.10 to $7 per 6-basket carrier compared with $3 to $4 in March, 1920, with $4 to $6 in March, 1919, and with $3 to $4.50 in April, 1918. The range in April, 1921, was $4 to $7.50 compared with $4 to $4.50

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Cattle prices advanced during the week under review largely as a result of a contracted movement. Hogs, sheep, and lambs were also higher. Most fresh meat prices declined in dull seasonal markets (p. 354).

The wheat market trended upward during the week, but corn prices remained unchanged (p. 362).

Fruit and vegetable prices were fairly steady in a dull market, with the car-lot movement decreasing rapidly (p. 360).

Butter markets advanced under an increased consumptive demand. Cheese markets suffered the usual seasonal dullness at this time of year (pp. 358 and 359).

Hay trade is awaiting lower freight rates effective December 27, but weather conditions caused some price fluctuations. Feed prices advanced (p. 363).

Cotton prices made net gains (p. 366).

Several seed articles of timely interest appear in this issue (pp. 364 and 365).

Condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk reviews appear on pages 358 and 359.

The wool consumption report for October appears on page 367.

OCTOBER LIVE STOCK AND FRESH MEAT TREND DOWNWARD.

More Meat Animals Slaughtered Than During September—Exports Show a Marked Decrease.

Live stock prices continued their downward trend during the month of October. Considering prices of all animals slaughtered under Federal inspection in the United States, October average prices showed the following declines as compared with the average for the preceding month: Cattle 66¢ per 100 lbs., calves 69¢, hogs 17¢, sheep 22¢.

Compared with October, 1920, price changes were still more striking. Using Chicago prices as a basis for comparison, good steers declined $6.30 per 100 lbs., veal calves $5.50, medium weight hogs $6.33, 84-pound lambs $3.38, sheep $2.

Dressed meat prices followed the same downward course. Average prices of good grade beef at eastern markets during October declined 36¢ compared with the September average, while veal carcasses showed a net decline of $1.50 per 100 lbs. Fresh pork loins dropped 24¢, breakfast bacon $1.37, smoked hams $3.65, and lard 91¢ per 100 lbs. Dressed lamb carcasses showed a net decline of $1.10 and good grade mutton 48¢ for the month. Compared with October, 1920, good grade beef carcasses in eastern markets declined $8.31, veal $4.21, fresh pork loins $11.78, smoked hams $13.26, lard $11.69,

(Concluded on page 357, column 1.)

WORLD WOOL STOCKS ENOUGH FOR PRESENT DEMAND.

Germany Largest Argentine Buyer—Stocks in Australasia Increased—World's Needs Uncertain.

The probable 1921–22 wool requirements of importing countries which are not known to have surplus stocks will be about 725,000,000 lbs. in addition to their own production.

In 1920 the net imports of wool into eight principal importing countries, for which data were available, not including the United Kingdom and the United States, were 569,000,000 lbs.; and several less important countries had net imports of 81,203,000 lbs. In 1919 Japan and Sweden imported 74,368,000 lbs.

The known supply in sight with which the 1921–22 demands could be met consists of:

	Pounds.
Australia, South Africa, and United Kingdom	1,100,000,000
Argentina	425,000,000
United States	215,000,000
Total	1,740,000,000

These figures, of course, do not include eastern Europe and Asia, which are either supplied locally or are temporarily out of the world market. Just how long this supply will last is uncertain, but increased activity in European countries as well as in America seems to indicate that stocks may perhaps be consumed more rapidly in the future than has been the case recently.

AUSTRALASIAN CARRYOVER INCREASED.

The stocks of Australasian "carryover" wool are still being gradually increased and in August, 1921, were about 48% larger than in August, 1918, according to information received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Data published by the British-Australian Wool Realization Association indicate that merino stocks in Australia increased from 906,000 bales on Aug. 31, 1918, to about 950,000 bales on the same date in 1920. During the same period Australian crossbred-wool stocks increased from 545,000 to more than 980,000 bales, and stocks of all sorts of New Zealand wool increased from 512,000 bales to nearly 750,000 bales, making a total of approximately 2,680,000 bales of old Australasian wool on hand on Aug. 31, 1920. This is equivalent to more than 880,000,000 lbs. and is but little less than the average prewar production of the two countries.

Strictly comparable figures are not at hand for Aug. 31, 1921, but the stocks of Austral-

(Continued on page 367, column 2.)

Live Stock and Meats

LIVE STOCK PRICES ADVANCE AS MOVEMENT IS CONTRACTED.

Some Classes of Cattle Make Sharp Gains—Hogs, Sheep, and Lambs Reach Higher Levels.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.]

Sharp contraction in the marketward movement of all classes of live stock, attributable in part to holiday influences, and in part to market conditions at the close of the preceding week, and to a seasonal degree in the run of pasture and range offerings, proved the tonic needed to bring about a healthier condition in practically all branches of the trade during the week ending Nov. 26.

At most points cattle advanced irregularly, but on some classes sharply. The hog market scored moderate advances under the decreased supply and a miniature run of sheep and lambs was disposed of at materially higher prices.

Receipts for the week at 10 large primary markets totaled approximately 149,000 cattle, 474,000 hogs, and 167,000 sheep, decreases of 75,500 cattle, 145,400 hogs, and 113,500 sheep compared with the week previous, and 63,600 cattle, 175,200 hogs, and 60,700 sheep as compared with the corresponding week last year.

ALL CLASSES OF CATTLE HIGHER.

Cattle.—As a result of much lighter receipts, prices on practically all classes and grades of cattle were on the upturn during a greater part of the week, with beef steers mostly 25¢ to 50¢ higher than at the close of the previous week. Omaha was an exception, the close there being steady to strong compared with a week earlier. She stock and bulls shared the advance, and veal calves closed strong to higher. The advance at Chicago amounted to $1 and at East St. Louis $1.50 to $2.

While there was an improvement in the average quality of offerings at Chicago and a smaller percentage of range-grass cattle, other markets reported that most of the stock offered was on the common to medium order, with very few desirable corn-feds. Chicago's run was augmented by arrivals of stock intended for the International Live Stock Exposition and, as usual, some stock originally fed for the show or cattle sorted from show herds. These cattle sold at prices out of line with the general market and could not be regarded as criterions of the market as a whole.

Prime yearlings fed by exhibitors sold on the open market as high as $12, with several loads and small lots on the same order, at $11 to $11.75. Prime heavy steers finished by a show feeder sold as high as $10.

Aside from "show" cattle the week's top on yearlings at Chicago was $10.75 paid on Friday. Very few decently finished yearlings were offered, and there were comparatively few sales above $9. There was, however, a larger proportion of good and choice matured steers offered than for several weeks past.

Very choice 1,473-lb. Angus steers brought $10 and a number of sales of steers averaging from 1,400 lbs. upward, were made at $8.50 to $9.50. A two-load shipment of very ripe bullocks, averaging 1,894 lbs. scored $8.50, and choice 1,630-lb. bullocks went as high as $9.50. Many steers, especially those on the short-fed order, sold on that market about mid-week, were regarded as much as $1 higher than the low period of the preceding week. A spread of $6 to $9.25 took the bulk of all the beef steers during the week.

Western range offerings were comparatively light and met with a ready outlet. The bulk sold at $5.50 to $6.25 with weighty, Montana and Canadian grassers up to $7.

There were comparatively few good to choice cattle included in the arrivals at Missouri River markets. At Kansas City the bulk of beef steer offerings were of such quality as to sell within a range of $5.50 to $7.15, with the week's top on weighty steers only $7.30, and best yearlings available at $8.50. Conditions were much the same at East St. Louis and Omaha. While a short load of good yearlings brought $9 at St. Paul, the bulk of offerings were of such quality that they sold at $4.75 to $5.75.

Little she stock arriving at points under review showed evidence of corn-feeding, and a spread of $3.50 to $5.50 took the bulk of butcher cows and heifers both at Chicago and Kansas City. Choice, corn-fed, kosher cows sold as high as $6.25 at Chicago. Bologna bulls were fairly active at higher prices at all points under review, but heavy beef bulls proved a drug and sold at only slight premiums over strictly bologna bulls.

VEAL CALVES IN LIGHT SUPPLY.

Comparatively light supplies of veal calves were probably responsible for higher prices, killers claiming that the dressed markets did not warrant any advance. Good and choice light and handyweight vealers sold at $8.50 to $9 and, toward the close of the week, up to $9.50 at Chicago. Heavy calves that went to killers advanced only slightly at Chicago, but as a result of competition from country feeder buyers, heavy and medium-weight calves advanced 25¢ to 50¢ at Kansas City.

Lower prices on stockers and feeders during the preceding week attracted attention from the country, and a fairly good trade resulted at most markets early in the week. At the close prices ranged from strong to 50¢ higher on stocker and feeder steers, except at Omaha, where the market closed weak to 25¢ lower.

Demand again centered on steers averaging under 900 lbs., buyers practically neglecting fleshy, strong-weight steers. As a result, most of the cattle on that order, many of

(Continued on page 356, column 1.)

MOST FRESH MEAT PRICES LOWER IN DULL SEASONAL MARKET.

Beef Relatively Steady With Slight Gains on Some Grades—Other Classes Weak to Lower.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.]

While fresh-meat trade was generally dull during the week ending Nov. 26, price changes were not so great as during the previous week. Beef was relatively steady at all markets and slight gains were made on a few grades. Other classes were weak to lower. The Thanksgiving holiday and the usual seasonal demand for poultry which accompanied it were the principal factors contributing to a narrow demand for other fresh meats.

Beef.—Under a narrow demand and about normal receipts beef prices were practically unchanged from the previous week. Anticipating lighter receipts the succeeding week, wholesalers at eastern markets generally held firm and refused to accept bids below current prices. The quality of offerings was about the same as during the previous week, and in keeping with the average for the season. Few choice steers were received at any market and heavy weight carcasses sold at a discount. Cows were in relatively better demand than steers and slight gains were made on the former at some markets. The continued narrow demand for sausage material was reflected in a generally slow demand for bulls at all markets, and barring a gain of 25¢ at Chicago the price trend was downward. Offerings consisted entirely of low grade bologna bulls. Under a fairly constant demand kosher beef markets were generally steady to firm with slight gains at some points.

Veal.—With supplies of veal only moderate, and the demand generally slow, prices were weak. Practically no choice calves were offered, the bulk being of medium grade. Closing prices at eastern markets were mostly $1 under those of a week ago. Chicago closed weak at a decline of $1 to $1.50.

Lamb.—Following the generally strong position held during the three weeks previous, lamb weakened at all eastern markets, and slight declines were registered. Under a fairly constant demand Chicago was relatively steady with the undertone strong at the close. Eastern markets closed generally steady with spots $1 lower.

Mutton.—Except Boston, where demand was equal to the supply, mutton ranged from barely steady to slightly lower. Under more

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 26.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.[1]		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	227	$6.82	219	$6.68	222	$6.72	....	.....	212	$6.96	236	$6.90	222	$6.79	227	$6.73	232	$10.14
E. St. Louis	198	7.10	201	6.82	204	6.89	....	.....	207	6.99	217	7.02	200	6.94	200	7.02	194	9.96
Kansas City	218	6.73	213	6.49	223	6.56	....	.....	219	6.78	194	6.85	216	6.59	214	6.63	224	10.03
Omaha	241	6.30	235	6.26	234	6.29	....	.....	222	6.41	243	6.35	231	6.31	240	6.19	254	9.90
S. St. Paul	207	6.36	207	6.36	214	6.50	....	.....	219	6.65	222	6.67	212	6.47	216	6.35	....	.....

[1] Holiday. The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 26.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	59,316	21,453	37,863	144,924	36,654	108,270	59,985	19,107	40,878
Denver[1]	13,127	14,934	1,331	3,914	.....	4,059	48,016	45,588	1,972
East St. Louis	18,726	10,327	6,681	73,340	25,600	36,452	5,755	984	5,519
Indianapolis[1]	7,342	2,838	3,083	44,524	16,081	28,364	2,257	1,708	596
Kansas City	32,504	15,821	17,594	33,866	7,759	25,328	15,788	5,895	10,854
Oklahoma City	3,931	1,585	3,276	4,478	1,093	4,749	105	2	218
Omaha	20,753	9,289	12,464	31,416	6,864	24,552	28,032	5,834	22,198
St. Joseph[1]	6,787	2,243	4,872	34,871	5,322	29,244	8,794	326	7,936
St. Paul[1]	18,381	10,621	9,802	45,816	15,998	31,519	10,671	2,765	9,446
Sioux City	8,336	5,564	3,346	16,431	5,573	10,333	7,373	1,873	8,310
Wichita[1]	3,354	3,137	1,444	6,786	48	6,257	51	.....	51
Total	192,557	97,812	101,756	440,366	120,992	309,127	186,827	84,082	103,978
Previous week	314,014	163,447	146,802	578,483	174,651	594,705	298,886	132,729	162,255

[1] Week ending Friday, Nov. 25.

liberal offerings and a continued narrow demand Chicago declined $1 during the week. The bulk of offerings were of medium and common grades and rather weighty. At the close good mutton was $1 higher at Boston, with other grades unchanged. Other eastern markets closed weak but practically in line with a week ago.

Pork.—Fresh pork was again weak and unsettled at all markets. At eastern markets Monday's opening prices were 50¢ to $1 under those of the previous Friday, and daily declines followed with light average loins showing the greatest weakness. At Chicago a general advance of $1 on Monday was followed by a like decline on Tuesday, after which that market was relatively steady. Eastern markets closed unevenly $1 to $3 net lower for the week. Shoulder cuts were generally in better demand than loins, and prices were steady to firm except at New York, where declines of 50¢ to $1 were registered.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Nov. 25.	Nov. 18.	Oct. 28.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$20.00–22.00	$20.00–22.00	$20.00–23.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	23.00–25.00	24.00–26.00	23.00–25.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	15.00–17.50	15.00–17.50	13.00–15.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	29.00–32.00	31.00–33.50	30.00–34.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	12.75–13.25	13.25–14.00	11.50–14.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	9.75–10.50	10.00–11.25	10.75–11.50
Pure lard, tierces	10.00–11.50	10.50–11.75	11.75–13.00
Compound lard, tierces	10.25–11.50	10.75–11.50	11.50–12.00

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Nov. 26.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	7,734	174	7,662
Denver	13,390	.....	42,989
East St. Louis	6,074	740	697
Fort Worth	3,701	229	365
Indianapolis	764	302	28
Kansas City	11,458	1,296	4,206
Oklahoma City	729	41	.....
Omaha	8,693	.....	4,364
St. Joseph	1,559	111	721
St. Paul	7,788	2,296	1,951
Sioux City	4,167	431	842
Wichita	2,208	48	.....
Total	68,265	5,668	36,825
Previous week	119,197	4,304	109,564
Same week last year	84,918	9,541	83,777
State destination:			
Colorado	8,631	.....	38,281
Illinois	8,803	707	1,804
Indiana	3,481	476	825
Iowa	10,314	1,945	416
Kansas	6,322	580	2,554
Kentucky	829	.....	.....
Maryland	377	.....	.....
Michigan	926	.....	3,792
Minnesota	1,796	487	1,334
Missouri	4,996	682	2,696
Nebraska	9,411	.....	7,122
New York	150	521	2,285
Ohio	2,692	.....	1,753
Oklahoma	2,433	41	.....
Pennsylvania	2,712	.....	.....
South Dakota	915	.....	.....
Tennessee	39	.....	.....
Texas	1,662	229	365
Utah	23	.....	.....
Virginia	81	.....	.....
West Virginia	411	.....	.....
Wisconsin	521	.....	366
Wyoming	740	.....	232
Total	68,265	5,668	36,825

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, NOV. 29.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$7.10	$7.10	$6.85	$6.50	$6.85
Bulk of sales	6.75–7.00	6.85–7.10	6.65–6.85	5.75–6.40	6.25–6.75
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	6.85–7.00	6.70–7.00	6.25–6.70	6.00–6.40	6.25–6.50
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	6.85–7.00	6.90–7.10	6.40–6.85	6.20–6.50	6.35–6.60
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	6.85–7.05	7.00–7.10	6.50–6.85	6.30–6.50	6.50–6.85
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	6.95–7.10	7.00–7.15	6.60–6.85	6.00–6.40	6.75–6.85
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	6.20–6.75	5.75–6.00	5.65–6.00	5.40–6.00	6.00–6.25
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	6.00–6.30	5.25–5.75	5.25–5.65	5.00–5.40	5.75–6.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	6.85–7.40	7.00–7.25	.....	.....	6.75–7.00
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	.....	5.75–6.85	6.00–7.00	6.50–7.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	8.85–11.25	8.50–10.00	8.00–10.10	8.25–10.75	.....
Good	8.10–9.50	7.50–9.00	6.25–8.40	7.00–9.25	7.50–9.25
Medium	5.85–8.35	5.50–7.50	5.10–6.40	5.25–8.00	5.50–7.50
Common	5.00–5.85	4.50–5.50	4.25–5.10	4.25–5.25	4.50–5.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	10.00–11.75	10.00–11.25	9.65–10.75	10.00–11.00	.....
Good	8.50–10.00	8.50–10.00	6.35–9.60	7.00–10.00	8.25–10.00
Medium	5.75–8.50	5.25–8.50	5.00–6.60	5.00–7.00	5.50–8.25
Common	4.75–5.75	4.25–5.25	4.00–5.00	4.00–5.00	4.50–5.50
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	3.50–8.75	3.75–10.00	3.50–7.85	3.75–8.25	3.50–8.00
Cows, common-choice	3.40–6.25	3.25–5.50	3.35–5.35	3.25–5.25	3.25–6.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.35–6.00	3.00–6.00	2.65–4.85	2.75–5.75	2.25–5.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.50–3.40	2.25–3.25	2.25–3.35	2.50–3.50	2.00–3.25
Canner steers	2.75–3.75	2.25–3.25	2.50–3.00	2.50–3.50	2.25–2.75
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	6.50–9.50	5.00–10.00	6.25–8.50	5.00–8.00	5.00–8.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.00–8.00	3.00–7.50	3.75–7.00	3.00–6.50	2.75–5.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	4.85–6.60	4.50–6.00	4.50–6.65	4.25–6.50	4.25–6.00
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	4.60–6.50	4.25–6.00	4.25–6.65	4.25–6.60	4.00–6.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	3.50–6.25	3.25–6.25	3.25–6.40	3.25–6.75	3.50–6.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.15–5.00	2.75–4.75	2.50–5.35	3.00–5.50	2.50–4.25
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.00–6.25	5.25–6.25	4.75–6.50	.....
Common and medium	.....	3.75–4.75	3.50–5.25	3.25–4.75	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.75–10.25	8.00–10.00	8.25–9.40	9.00–9.50	7.75–9.25
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	8.75–9.25	.....
Culls and common	6.50–8.50	5.00–7.75	5.00–8.00	6.50–8.75	4.50–7.25
Feeding lambs	7.50–8.60	.....	6.75–8.25	7.50–9.00	5.50–7.75
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	6.00–8.50	5.25–7.25	5.25–7.50	5.75–7.00	5.25–6.75
Wethers, medium-prime	4.00–5.75	3.75–5.00	3.75–5.25	4.00–5.75	4.00–5.25
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	3.00–5.15	2.50–3.75	3.00–4.25	2.75–4.50	2.75–3.75
Culls and common	1.50–2.75	1.00–2.00	1.25–2.75	1.00–2.50	1.50–2.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, NOV. 29.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Nov. 29.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 1.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.60–18.00	$18.00–19.00	$18.00–19.00	$17.00–19.00	$18.00–19.00	$18.00–20.00
Good	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.50	14.00–16.00	13.00–14.50	14.00–16.00
Medium	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–13.50	11.00–12.50	11.50–13.50
Common	8.00–11.00	8.00–11.00	8.00–11.00	10.00–11.50	9.00–10.00	9.00–11.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	9.00–10.00	.....	10.00–11.00
Medium	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	8.50–9.00	8.00–9.00	9.00–10.00
Common	7.00–8.00	7.00–8.00	7.00–8.00	8.00–8.50	.....	8.00–9.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.00–9.00	.....	.....
Common	6.50–7.00	6.50–6.75	7.50–8.00	6.50–7.50	6.00–6.50	7.50–8.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	19.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	23.00–24.00	20.00–21.00	18.00–19.00
Good	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	16.00–17.00	22.00–23.00	19.00–20.00	17.00–18.00
Medium	15.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	13.00–15.00	20.00–21.00	16.00–18.00	15.00–16.00
Common	12.00–14.00	11.00–14.00	10.00–12.00	16.00–17.00	13.00–15.00	.....
Mutton—						
Good	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	11.00–13.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00
Medium	8.00–9.00	8.00–9.00	8.00–9.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00
Common	4.00–7.00	4.00–7.00	5.00–7.00	7.00–8.00	6.00–8.00	5.00–8.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	14.50–15.50	14.50–15.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	19.00–20.00
Good	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	18.00–19.00
Medium	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	12.50–14.00	16.00–17.00
Common	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	11.00–13.00	8.00–11.00	10.00–14.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	14.00–15.60	14.00–15.00	21.00–22.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	22.00–24.00
10–12 lbs. average	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	20.00–22.00	16.00–17.00	17.50–18.00	20.00–22.00
12–14 lbs. average	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	19.00–20.00	15.00–16.00	17.00–17.50	19.00–20.00
14–16 lbs. average	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	18.00–19.00	15.00–16.00	16.50–17.00	18.00–19.00
16 lbs. and over	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	17.00–18.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	11.00–12.00	11.00–11.50	11.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	15.00–16.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	10.50–11.50	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–14.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	17.00–18.00	.....	.....
Boston style	12.50–13.00	13.00–13.50	14.00–16.00	14.50–16.00	14.50–16.00	18.00–19.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from front page.)

which showed good breeding, went to killers. Comparatively few feeding steers sold above $6 at Chicago and a spread of $4.75 to $6 took the bulk of all weights. The bulk of stockers and feeders leaving Chicago went to Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Hogs.—The comparatively moderate receipts of hogs for this season of the year, the ten-market total showing a decrease of more than 25% compared with the corresponding week last year, and the continuance of an unusually broad shipping demand were the main factors responsible for price advances on every day of the week except Tuesday. The week's receipts at Chicago of 144,924 hogs were the smallest for the corresponding week in ten years. At the week-end the markets under review recorded advances generally of 15¢ to 25¢ compared with the close of the week previous, with Kansas City and St. Paul up slightly more and East St. Louis slightly less. This advance brought the average cost of packer and shipper droves at Chicago close to $7, with prices at the other markets approaching the Chicago level.

At Chicago the average cost of packer and shipper droves for the week was $6.79, a gain of 6¢ over the previous week. The average weight at Chicago dropped to 222 lbs., the lowest during the past two years, and 4 lbs. under the previous low point of the season made during the week ending Nov. 5. This was due largely to the very small proportion of packing sows in the receipts.

The average weight at Omaha dropped 9 lbs. to 231 lbs. compared with 240 lbs., 254 lbs., and 260 lbs., one, two and three weeks earlier, respectively. The general quality was good.

Shippers bought 36,654 hogs on the Chicago market, and a liberal share of these were lights and light lights. The general shipping demand, although lighter than one week earlier, was nevertheless fairly liberal for Thanksgiving week and provided an outlet for fully 25% of the receipts at Chicago.

Pigs and light lights were brought down more nearly into line with good-weight hogs, and during the latter part of the week they commanded a premium of only 10¢ to 15¢ over the more matured hogs both at Chicago and East St. Louis. Fewer pigs arrived at St. Paul than in recent weeks, but prices declined, the bulk of the desirable stocker grades selling at $7.25 on Monday and Tuesday, compared with $7.75 on the previous Monday. Stock pigs were lower at Kansas City also, better grades selling generally from $7 to $7.25 during the week, with few of the desirable light kinds available.

Sheep.—Contributing factors to the sharp advances scored on sheep and lambs were the material curtailment in receipts due largely to the Thanksgiving holiday, an improved eastern shipping demand, and a more active demand from packers induced by the light slaughter and anticipated improvement in the outlet for the dressed product after Thanksgiving week.

At Chicago an advance in fat-lamb prices measuring $1 to $1.25 carried choice lambs up to $10. At the week end the bulk of good and choice fat lambs sold at $9.75 to $10, with an extreme top of $10.10. This compared with a bulk range of $8.50 to $8.85 a week earlier. Discrimination against weight, however, forced some ripe 114-lb. lambs sorted from a string of "shew" stock to sell at $8.50. This figure was easily reached in the feeder department by thin western lambs of good quality, which were in light supply and wanted by feeder buyers at an advance of mostly 25¢ over the close of the preceding week. Cull ends from native consignments sold largely at $7 to $7.50.

East St. Louis scored advances of $1.50 on lambs for the week, while at Omaha and St. Paul prices were marked up 75¢, and Kansas City closed 25¢ to 50¢ higher.

Sheep shared in the advances at most points. East St. Louis being an exception. At the other River markets under review, sheep closed 25¢ to 50¢ higher, while fat ewes closed 75¢ to $1 higher at Chicago. Light finished yearlings reflected the sharper advance scored by lambs and a top of $8.50 was reached by prime, 82-lb. yearlings, although well-finished heavyweights ranged down to $6. Heavy fat ewes, such as were draggy a week earlier at $2 to $2.50, found ready buyers at $3, and best handyweights sold upwards to $4.75.

Little premature marketing of warmed-up western stock has thus far been detected, feeders, apparently, displaying confidence in the future of the market, which at present shows a healthy undertone. The visible supply of fat sheep and lambs for the next four months is the smallest in recent years. The Arkansas Valley is practically the only major feeding district which shows an increase in the number of sheep and lambs on feed as compared with a year ago. Idaho is feeding more this winter than last, but Pacific coast demand has already absorbed a fair share of the supply in that State and promises to provide an outlet for most of what remains. Such big lamb-feeding sections as northern Colorado, western Nebraska, and the San Luis Valley, as well as the Central States and the few large feeding districts of the East show a material shrinkage in numbers on feed as compared with this time last year.

Opening, Nov. 28.—Under moderate receipts, beef steers opened steady to strong at Chicago but closed weak to lower. Other classes were strong to higher. Prime yearlings, rejected from a show herd, reached $12.50. The bulk of beef steers sold around $6.25 to $9.

Stockers and feeders showed strength at all markets, but beef steers at Kansas City and East St. Louis followed a downward trend. Beef steers at Omaha, and all classes at St. Paul, were strong to 25¢ higher.

Under moderately liberal receipts of hogs Chicago, with 15,000 going to shippers, was mostly steady to strong although closing 10¢ lower than the high time. Other markets were largely steady to 10¢ lower with spots 25¢ lower at St. Paul. Tops were $7.15 at Chicago and East St. Louis, $7 at St. Paul, $6.95 at Kansas City, and $6.65 at Omaha.

With moderate runs, fat sheep and lambs were generally steady to strong except at Kansas City where fat lambs declined 15¢ to 25¢. Feeding lambs were strong to 25¢ higher. Fat lambs topped at $10.25 at Chicago, with the bulk going at $9.50 to $10.

APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FEDERALLY INSPECTED MEAT.

	Beef and veal,		Pork,		Lamb and mutton,		Total,	
	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.
October, 1921	423	3.91	530	4.90	48.8	.45	1,002	9.28
September, 1921	410	3.80	469	4.34	46.2	.43	926	8.56
Increase or decrease	+13	+.11	+61	+.56	+ 2.6	+.02	+76	+.72
Per cent[1]	+ 3.17	.....	+13.01	.....	+ 5.62	.....	+8.21	.....
October, 1921	423	3.91	530	4.90	48.8	.45	1,002	9.28
October, 1920	428	4.00	489	4.57	44.1	.41	961	8.98
Increase or decrease	− 5	−.09	+41	+.33	+ 4.7	+.04	+43	+.30
Per cent[1]	− 1.17	.....	+ 8.38	.....	+10.66	.....	+3.23	.....

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds,

Stocks of Hides on September 30.

Stocks of cattle hides on hand in the United States on Sept. 30 showed a decrease of 408,056 pieces, or 6.3% compared with similar stocks on hand a month earlier, but showed an increase of 159,517 compared with stocks on hand a year ago. Stocks of sheep and lamb skins also decreased materially during September, showing 1,297,963, or 9.3% fewer on hand at the end of the month than on Aug. 31. Compared with a year ago, however, an increase of 1,370,639 skins was shown.

Stocks of calf and kip skins showed an increase of 58,238, or 1.3% over those of the preceding month, but a decrease of 212,511 as compared with Sept. 30 a year ago. The number of calf and kip skins disposed of during September, 1921, was approximately 361,000 less than during the preceding month.

Kind.	Stocks on hand.			Number sold during Sept., 1921.
	Sept. 30, 1921.	Aug. 31, 1921.	Sept. 30, 1920.	
Cattle	6,086,225	6,494,281	5,925,708	1,663,388
Calf and kip	4,413,070	4,354,833	4,625,581	868,570
Sheep and lamb	12,606,056	13,904,019	11,235,417	2,635,375

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH, NOV. 15.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e. 000 omitted.]

Varieties.	Total holdings Nov. 15, 1921.	Total holdings Nov. 15, 1920.	Total holdings Oct. 15, 1921.	Total holdings Oct. 15, 1920.	Frozen since Oct. 15, 1921.
FROZEN FISH.					
Bluefish	745	402	748	367	91
Butterfish	826	1,353	612	987	347
Ciscoes	5,905	6,046	6,343	6,444	1,394
Cod, hake, pollack	1,823	3,786	1,633	3,109	286
Croakers	219	704	266	706	31
Halibut	7,927	9,730	8,486	10,677	872
Herring	5,612	6,582	5,259	6,124	980
Lake trout	2,602	1,721	1,213	943	910
Mackerel	1,665	2,479	1,496	2,593	212
Rock fishes	66	215	57	184	1
Sablefish	1,618	1,017	1,619	1,119	121
Salmon, fall	1,307	3,194	1,507	1,377	874
Salmon, silver	2,487	1,713	1,554	1,612	542
Salmon, other	5,345	3,121	5,655	3,683	221
Sea bass	59	124	56	101	9
Shad	343	476	331	492	1
Shad roe	28	42	28	42	.....
Smelts, eulachon, etc	309	162	334	166	9
Squid	2,582	2,626	2,855	2,577	3
Weakfish	2,044	1,008	2,193	920	7
Whitefish	2,360	1,095	2,022	1,697	245
Whiting	5,393	9,412	5,096	9,529	589
Miscellaneous	10,484	10,542	9,536	9,881	2,124
Total	61,149	67,550	58,899	64,730	9,869
CURED FISH.					
Herring	15,869	19,377	17,753	21,655	.....
Mild cured salmon	5,662	7,712	6,695	8,276	.....

There were 2,049,900 purebred swine in the United States on Jan. 1, 1920, according to a report recently issued by the Bureau of the Census.

STATISTICAL LIVE STOCK REPORT.

(Concluded from front page.)

good lamb carcasses $6.92, and good grade mutton $3.16 per 100 lbs.

While slaughter of meat animals showed seasonal increases over September, both cattle and calf slaughter showed decreases compared with a year ago. In the case of cattle the decrease amounted to 93,000 head, while calves decreased less than 6,000 head. Hog slaughter increased 379,000 and sheep and lamb slaughter 217,600 head over that of October, 1920. In the case of hogs the increased slaughter was accounted for by a corresponding increase in receipts at public stock yards, but in the case of sheep and lambs, slaughter increased over 200,000 desp te a decrease of 14,000 in receipts. This situation was made possible by a sharp curtailment in the number of sheep and lambs that went back to the country for feeding.

A consideration of average weights of animals slaughtered presents some rather striking features. The average live weight of cattle and hogs increased while that of calves and sheep and lambs decreased. That the average live weight of cattle should increase more than 58 lbs. per head compared with the average for October, 1920, while that of calves decreased more than 4 lbs. per head is probably due to the fact that the demand for calves has been relatively much better than for cattle which offered an incentive to market calves earlier than normally.

The average live weight of hogs increased 1.62 lbs. over that of a year ago but the average dressed weight increased 4.31 lbs., indicating a marked improvement in average quality. The average live weight of sheep and lambs decreased 1.66 lbs. and that of dressed sheep and lambs .53 lbs. compared with the average for October, 1920.

With the exception of a few rather unimportant classes of meat, October exports showed a marked decrease compared with those of the preceding month. Not only was that true but in most instances they fell below those of October, 1920. Perhaps the most striking fact in this connection was a decrease of more than 49,000,000 lbs. in lard exports. The total outward movement for October was 58,070,000 compared with 107,529,000 during September. Another marked decrease occurred in the exports of oleo oil and stearin, the October movement amounting to 12,364,000 compared with more than 17,000,000 lbs. exported during the preceding month. Despite the depressed condition which has prevailed in the market for both live and dressed lamb and mutton for more than a year, imports of fresh lamb and mutton during October totaled 1,301,000 lbs. However, imports during the corresponding month of 1920 totaled more than 27,000,000 lbs.

YIELDS AND PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IN OCTOBER.

Class.	Av. per animal.	Av. per 100 lbs., live wt.	Total production,[1] Oct.	Total production,[1] Jan.-Oct.
Edible beef fats (unrendered)	*Lbs.* 34.29	*Lbs.* 3.46	*Lbs.* 25,709,000	*Lbs.* 273,352,090
Edible beef offal	26.75	2.70	20,056,000	166,768,000
Cattle hides	67.00	6.77	50,234,000	419,352,000
Edible calf fats (unrendered)	1.82	0.91	563,000	4,484,000
Edible calf offal	5.76	2.89	1,781,000	18,176,000
Lard (rendered)	33.02	14.79	94,649,000	1,132,279,000
Edible hog offal	5.93	2.66	16,996,000	169,787,000
Pork trimmings	10.79	4.83	30,926,600	285,623,000
Inedible greasc(rendered)	2.87	1.29	8,226,000	95,247,000
Sheep edible fat (unrendered)	2.28	2.89	2,931,000	25,999,000
Sheep edible offal	1.47	1.86	1,890,000	17,653,000

[1] Calculated for establishments having Federal inspection only.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR OCTOBER.

Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.

	Oct., 1921.	Oct., 1920.	Total, Jan. 1–Oct. 31, 1921.	Total, Jan. 1–Oct. 31, 1920.
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle	749,756	843,136	6,335,973	7,082,401
Calves	309,136	314,791	3,256,351	3,497,826
Average live weight:				
Cattle, pounds	989.97	931.72		
Calves, do	199.25	203.29		
Average dressed weight:				
Cattle, do	525.71	472.97		
Calves, do	108.39	114.16		
Total dressed weight (carcass):				
Beef, do	394,154,227	398,778,034	3,429,104,557	3,822,274,531
Veal, do	33,507,251	35,936,541	311,405,144	340,064,034
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh beef, do	44,296,052	58,460,614		
Cured beef, do	15,525,558	19,593,940		
End of month—				
Fresh beef, do	49,705,611	68,662,535		
Cured beef, do	14,450,341	20,352,385		
Exports:				
Fresh beef and veal, do	310,179	485,979	11,699,088	85,354,815
Cured beef, do	1,971,222	1,995,039	20,939,798	21,039,092
Canned beef, do	562,372	207,387	5,733,890	23,377,034
Oleo oil and stearin, do	12,364,848	12,449,818	140,773,723	75,140,214
Tallow, do	1,600,879	1,911,849	12,350,396	15,835,886
Imports:				
Fresh beef and veal, do	3,561,848	5,251,153	25,594,824	42,586,201
Tallow, do	549,690	3,812,366	1,608,119	13,153,452
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades—				
Cattle	$5.43			
Calves	$6.94			
Cattle, good steers (Chicago)	$9.58	$15.88		
Beef carcasses, good grade (eastern market)	$14.72	$23.03		
Veal calves (Chicago)	$8.68	$14.18		
Veal carcasses (eastern markets)	$19.02	$23.23		
Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards	2,301,610	2,209,446	16,433,414	18,374,129
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	621,615	579,716	2,761,319	3,269,296
Estimated number of cattle on farms in the U. S.—				
Jan. 1	64,652,000	66,811,000		
Oct. 1	68,130,000	67,077,000		

Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.

Inspected slaughter of hogs	2,866,133	2,486,940	31,728,531	30,704,926
Average live weight, pounds	223.24	221.62		
Average dressed weight, do	167.69	163.38		
Total dressed weight (carcass), do	480,621,843	406,316,257	5,525,849,589	5,251,569,877
Number of pounds of lard per 100 lbs. live weight, do	14.79			
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh pork, do	64,682,012	87,592,345		
Cured pork, do	407,218,843	528,848,456		
Lard, do	85,115,017	109,258,328		
End of month—				
Fresh pork, do	38,429,708	67,148,129		
Cured pork, do	320,789,210	405,649,595		
Lard, do	49,092,809	47,329,338		
Exports:[1]				
Fresh pork, do	2,458,333	5,102,428	51,925,380	26,030,506
Cured pork, do	38,543,099	62,085,877	606,886,188	702,944,329
Canned pork, do	130,660	66,573	887,978	1,670,678
Sausage, do	684,806	690,386	7,631,341	15,766,220
Lard, do	58,070,143	55,846,232	774,243,991	485,791,116
Imports:				
Fresh pork, do	226,180	539,355	661,373	1,347,085
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	$7.77			
Live hogs, medium weight (Chicago)	$8.26	$14.59		
Fresh pork loins, 10–14 lbs. (eastern markets)	$24.14	$35.92		
Shoulders, skinned (eastern markets)	$14.74	$26.01		
Picnics, 6–8 lb (eastern markets)	$12.84	$22.46		
Butts, Boston style (eastern markets)	$18.22	$30.88		
Bacon, breakfast (eastern markets)	$25.17	$40.15		
Hams, smoked, 10–12 average (eastern markets)	$23.43	$36.69		
Lard, tierces (eastern markets)	$12.06	$23.75		
Receipts of hogs at public stockyards	3 211,737	2,789,297	33,481,271	34,049,137
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	45,407	60,462	430,586	637,078
Estimated number of hogs on farms in the U. S.:				
Jan. 1	55,153,000	59,368,000		
Oct. 1	72,201,000	73,895,000		

Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.

Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs	1,285,430	1,067,821	11,074,534	9,081,528
Average live weight, pounds	78.96	80.62		
Average dressed weight, do	37.72	38.25		
Total dressed weight (carcass), do	48,486,420	40,844,153	418,703,279	347,568,342
Storage:				
Beginning of month, do	5,993,138	25,324,548		
End of month, do	6,865,003	48,996,723		
Exports of fresh lamb and mutton, do	99,597	135,521	[2] 63,781,653	3,237,257
Imports of fresh lamb and mutton, do	1,301,338	27,024,972	22,734,677	76,728,774
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	$7.31			
Lambs, 84 lbs. down, med. to prime (Chicago)	$8.40	$11.78		
Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$17.61	$24.53		
Sheep, medium to choice grade (Chicago)	$4.53	$6.53		
Mutton, good grade (eastern markets)	$11.76	$14.92		
Receipts of sheep at public stockyards	3,012,507	3,026,562	20,406,329	19,499,983
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	731,168	1,059,091	2,411,869	4,033,711
Estimated number of sheep on farms in U. S., Jan. 1	33,480,000	34,984,000		

[1] Including reexports. [2] Mutton exports for June, 1921, revised from 1,071,838 to 1,701,838 lbs.

Dairy and Poultry

HOLIDAY TRADE HELPS TO MAKE BUTTER MARKETS FIRM.

Fresh Prices Detract from Interest in Storage Butter—Production Falling Off.

Butter markets had a much firmer tone and prices advanced during the week ending Nov. 26, caused almost entirely by the heavier holiday requirements and an improved consumptive demand for fresh butter. During the recent period of depression the fresh-butter market was gradually forced lower to a point where fresh goods sold at prices below those at which the same grades of storage butter were held. Not only did these low prices encourage a larger consumption of butter but buyers turned their attention from storage to fresh. Then came the holiday trade, which at first appeared small, but which soon grew to such proportions that current receipts were closely checked up and sizable reductions were made in the accumulated stocks. Buyers began to replenish their light stocks to take care of the holiday trade and receivers, finding themselves actually short of fancy butter, began to raise their asking prices.

CHICAGO LEADS ADVANCE.

The eastern markets, where accumulations were largest, were the slowest to recover from the weak condition of the previous week. Declines were checked and a steadier tone developed early, but it was not until toward the close of the week, after Chicago had shown almost daily advances, that prices in the East went to higher levels. By Wednesday the price of 92 score at Chicago had advanced 2½¢, while New York remained unchanged and gains of only ½¢ were registered at Boston. Philadelphia added ½¢ on Monday, but lost it again on Tuesday. This threw the markets out of alignment. Instead of eastern markets being higher than Chicago by the usual 1¢ to 2½¢, Chicago was the highest nearly all week. Receivers realized that if this condition were maintained for any length of time shippers would begin diverting shipments to Chicago.

This had the sentimental effect of checking advances at Chicago and forcing eastern markets higher on Friday, at which time a more normal differential between the various markets was again established.

While the fresh-butter market was much improved, the storage-butter situation continued in a depressed condition. The supply of fresh butter coming into the markets is almost sufficient to take care of all trade requirements, and as long as this condition exists storage butter will be hard to move. Reductions in storage stocks during the week were very light, totaling little more than 1,000,000 lbs. whereas reductions are usually much heavier at this time of year. The shortage under last year in the four eastern markets is now only about 5,500,000 lbs., compared with a shortage of 7,000,000 lbs. a week ago. Dealers are hoping that the active trading will continue and that conditions will force the use of more storage butter.

Reports indicate that the wintry weather has reduced the make to some extent. The American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association reports an increased production for the week ending Nov. 19 of 34.9% over last year and a decrease under the previous week of 1.4%. Reports from the receivers indicate reductions in the size of shipments, especially those from the "whole-milk" or "gathered cream" plants.

The low prices of domestic butter during the past few weeks has greatly checked importation. Arrivals during the week consisted of 300 boxes of Irish butter from London brought to New York by the S. S. *Cedric*, and 500 boxes of New Zealand and 6,238 boxes of Australian butter at San Francisco. An occasional car of Canadian is reported at New York, but this moves slowly at 40¢ to 42¢. Danish is held too high for present markets, and some is being exported in bond, probably to southern countries, although 1,100 casks are reported on the way to the United States.

MILK POWDER REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Barreled goods.	Case goods.	Barreled goods.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Total stocks,[1] Nov. 1:				
1921	317,011	790,843	70,661	7,880,743
1920	479,692	856,692	472,103	10,898,232
Unsold stocks,[2] Nov. 1:				
1921	317,011	685,143	70,661	6,146,126
1920	.....	49,500	.....	4,589,425

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During October.

[Cents per pound.]

Geographic sections.	Case goods.		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[1]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[2]	Range.[1]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[2]
New England	.....	.....	9½–14	9½–13
Middle Atlantic	18–23	18–23	3 –14	4–13
South Atlantic	.....	.....	10 –13	10 –13
East North Central	11½	11½	7½–13	7½–13
West North Central	.....	.....	6½–13	6½–13
South Central	.....	.....	8 –13	10–13
Northwestern	20	20	7½–14	7½–14
Southwestern	.....	.....	7 –14	7 –14

[1] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of Sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder, 40¢ to 55¢ for case goods and 27¢ to 45¢ for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk 3½¢ to 12½¢.

Skim milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 9¢ to 12¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard and 11¢ per lb. f. a. s. Pacific seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk During October.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
France	112,267	Peru	3,195
Germany	575,102	Venezuela	2,515
Netherlands	112,000	China	13,934
United Kingdom	153,448	Philippine Islands	2,012
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,000	Other countries	25,880
Canada	1,287	Total, Oct., 1921	1,014,625
Panama	1,000	Total, Oct., 1920	62,486
Mexico	2,901	Jan.-Oct., 1921	8,180,744
Cuba	6,644	Jan.-Oct., 1920	2,271,140
Columbia	1,440		

LIMITED DEMAND FOR CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK.

Export Buying Limited Mostly to Relief Agencies—Lessened Buying Power of Public Felt.

Condensed and evaporated milk markets are still featured by a more or less unstable demand, the November business apparently offering little support beyond absorbing the very moderate movement which has continued to take place. There is nothing to indicate the development of a domestic or export demand sufficient to consume this season's heavy production of canned milk and disposition of the anticipated production is becoming an increasingly perplexing problem. Export buying seems to be limited mostly to relief agencies, and latest available export figures indicate a marked falling off of this class of business. This outlet is recognized to be of a temporary nature only and can not be depended upon indefinitely. Other export business is difficult because of unsettled foreign trade conditions.

DOMESTIC OUTLET ENLARGED.

The domestic outlet has been somewhat enlarged through advertising, but even with retailers in some quarters featuring the goods at attractively low prices, the lessened purchasing power of the public presents itself as a new factor to contend with. The pressure of this condition has been felt mostly by the less known brands, although numerous manufacturers indicate that their standard brands have been affected. Late figures on production are not available, and it can not be stated definitely whether production is being materially curtailed, but there is some talk to that effect. It appears that at present prices other manufactured milk products would offer considerable competition. Milk production has kept up remarkably well for the season, favored by the mild fall, and in certain districts the surplus is reported to be fairly heavy. The advent of winter weather will materially reduce this, although there are said to be plentiful supplies of cheap feed in some of the principal producing sections.

The October figures furnish the latest available export data, and show that the heaviest shipments were made to the same countries as during August and September. However, exports to Germany, especially of evaporated milk, were materially reduced during October. As in September, exports of condensed were only about one-third as large as those of evaporated goods. In 1920 the reverse took place, the shipments of condensed goods being much the heavier. October, 1921, exports of both classes of goods were approximately 12,000,000 lbs. heavier than those of October, 1920, but the total movement for the first ten months of the year lagged behind the similar period for 1920 by some 125,000,000 lbs.

Comparisons of the stocks held by manufacturers show that they were almost 50% lighter on Nov. 1, 1921, than on Nov. 1, 1920. This is true also of unsold stocks. Comparison with the previous month reveals slightly lower total stocks, but heavier unsold stocks. Figures showing this comparison appear in the accompanying tables. The relatively heavier movement of case evaporated during the past few months may have contributed to more interest in the manufacture of this class of goods. A comparison of the total stocks of firms which reported on both Nov. 1 and Oct. 1 shows that stocks of evaporated were heavier on Nov. 1 and stocks of condensed were lighter than the previous month. Just the reverse was true in August and September.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Stocks	Nov. 1, 1921[1]		Oct. 1, 1921		Nov. 1, 1920.	
	Case goods	Bulk goods	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
CONDENSED.						
Total stocks	29,751	20,074	35,233	23,639	64,765	30,589
Total unsold stocks	22,066	13,915	24,859	15,865	45,449	26,538
Total unfilled orders	290	.....	.....	.....	1,897	20
EVAPORATED.						
Total stocks	99,498	704	116,309	442	206,966	480
Total unsold stocks	66,204	690	69,080	409	159,569	346
Total unfilled orders	347	.....	4,461	.....	.....	.....

Exports.	Oct., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct., 1920.
Condensed milk	8,371	9,342	16,161
Evaporated milk	23,860	28,720	3,986
Total	32,231	38,062	20,147

[1] Nov. 1, 1921, stocks do not include those of one large manufacturer whose report was not received.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.

[Per 100 lbs.]

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.
New England	$1.91	$1.91	$3.25	$3.30
Middle Atlantic	2.26	2.20	2.19	2.09
South Atlantic	2.05	2.15	1.78	1.76
East North Central	1.85	1.84	2.04	1.94
West North Central	1.84	1.78	1.75	1.77
Western (North)	1.99	1.95	2.25	2.10
Western (South)	1.85	1.75	.....	.....
United States	1.94	1.89	2.14	2.05

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed. Case of 14-oz. cans.		Unsweetened evaporated. Case of 16-oz. cans.	
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.
New England	$6.09	$6.00	$4.85	$4.80
Middle Atlantic	5.97	6.09	4.78	4.80
South Atlantic	6.29	6.27	4.91	4.91
East North Central	6.38	6.15	4.64	4.69
West North Central	6.21	6.09	4.76	4.78
South Central	6.43	6.28	4.98	4.96
Western (North)	6.38	6.38	4.85	4.90
Western (South)	6.40	6.53	4.86	5.00
United States	6.21	6.18	4.80	4.83

CHEESE MARKETS SUFFER USUAL SEASONAL DULLNESS.

Interest Limited to Current Trade Requirements—Movement Slow—Carlot Business Light.

The usual dullness which marks cheese markets at this time of the year was more evident during the week ending Nov. 26 than at any time yet this fall. Interest in cheese was apparently limited to actual current trade requirements, and was further lessened by the fact that the Thanksgiving demand centered on poultry, particularly at distributing markets. At Wisconsin primary markets nearly all business was in the nature of small orders. Regardless of a fair amount of trading of this type, absence of carlot orders slowed up the net movement materially.

Wisconsin dealers held firmly to the new prices following the slight declines which occurred on the cheese boards Nov. 21, for in spite of the more or less regular price reductions which have resulted each week, many feel that distributors' stocks must be getting low and that before long an increased demand will be forthcoming. Last year the market dullness extended through the Christmas holidays, following which there was a temporary relief. The effect which the present dullness will have upon prices at primary markets remains to be seen. Offsetting the light demand is the prospect of colder weather, and a consequent heavy shrinkage in production.

Current receipts on the markets tend to show further seasonal defects. At New York, Philadelphia, and Boston there is a noticeable shifting to held cheese. Demand for poor quality fresh goods is limited. Anticipation of this falling off in quality led numerous dealers in need of fresh cheese to select the best of current arrivals during the past few weeks, and, as many dealers are stocked up sufficiently to take care of trade demands for several weeks, there is a feeling that prices of fresh cheese must work lower in order to stimulate buying.

No more arrivals of Canadian cheese are reported, and much of that left from previous shipments is said to have passed out of first hands. Another shipment of some 400 boxes of American cheese originally exported to England is reported as having been returned. Current prices on previously returned lots are said to be as low as 17¢ per lb.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 26.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	42½	44	44½	44	46
Tuesday	43	44½	44	44	47¼
Wednesday	43	45	44	44	47¼
Thursday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Friday	45	45	46	45	46¼
Saturday	45	45½	46	45	46
Average for week	43.70	30.80	44.90	44.40	46.55
Previous week	44.43	43.67	45.58	44.50	46.04
Corresponding week last year	62.40	55.00	63.60	59.20	53.70

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins).	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	21–21½	19–19½	21½–22½	28	.....
Tuesday	21–21½	19–19½	21½–22½	28	18½
Wednesday	21–21½	19–19½	21½–22½	25	18½
Thursday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Friday	21–21½	19–19½	21½–22½	25	19
Saturday	21–21½	19–19½	21½–22½	25	19
Average for week	21.25	19.25	22.00	26.20	18.69
Previous week	21.25	19.38	22.50	30.83	19.00
Corresponding week last year	28.00	25.50	25.70	30.30	25.35

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	37	Friday	38½
Tuesday	37½	Saturday	38½
Wednesday	38½		
Thursday	(1)	Average	38.00

[1] Holiday.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Nov. 26.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	7,706,282	9,026,846	6,065,074
Receipts since Jan. 1	525,153,179	517,446,897	458,275,018
Put in cold storage	873,245	1,177,927	523,056
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,540,742	2,722,201	3,415,421
Change during week	−1,667,497	−1,544,274	−2,892,365
Total holdings	45,116,560	46,784,057	51,025,419
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,135,400	3,203,096	3,026,240
Receipts since Jan. 1	169,000,345	165,864,945	155,943,755
Put into cold storage	659,644	764,123	476,754
Withdrawn from cold storage	852,191	1,031,982	772,264
Change during week	−192,847	−267,859	−295,510
Total holdings	13,747,799	13,940,646	15,129,269
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	17,224,066	14,200,664	13,828,098
Receipts since Jan. 1	189,262,446	172,038,380	158,920,891
Put into cold storage	7,557,945	5,110,336	4,881,642
Withdrawn from cold storage	896,318	1,511,875	744,125
Change during week	+6,661,627	+3,598,461	+4,137,517
Total holdings	38,903,904	32,242,277	29,236,440
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	102,616	125,465	78,451
Receipts since Jan. 1	14,456,691	14,354,075	12,702,411
Put into cold storage	2,569	5,654	7,131
Withdrawn from cold storage	213,685	243,769	204,490
Change during week	−211,116	−238,115	−197,359
Total holdings	1,515,230	1,726,346	1,106,077

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS DURING OCTOBER.

[Data from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Destination.	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk,		
					Condensed.	Evaporated.	Powdered.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozens.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,000	1,392,384	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	567,390	4,885,691	112,267
Germany	120	.....	.....	.....	653,194	2,212,060	575,102
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,048	112,000
Poland and Danzig	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,840	2,269,534	.....
Russia in Europe	.....	11,200	.....	.....	197,940	2,990,000	.....
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	136,080	91,200	.....
United Kingdom	.....	20,813	976	1,071,230	1,458,780	6,510,211	153,448
Canada	970	154,170	24,439	1,360,527	1,673	.....	1,287
Panama	68,286	18,804	23,356	88,973	58,911	291,394	1,000
Mexico	56,993	3,671	82,272	630,020	128,363	216,846	2,901
Trinidad and Tobago	49,800	.....	10,395	.....	60,102	960	.....
Cuba	63,002	850	89,112	1,175,190	2,605,626	391,646	6,644
Haiti	23,617	2,000	6,740	.....	1,200	240	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	128,566	3,216	.....
British Guiana	24,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	5,408	.....	.....	.....	29,400	188,400	3,195
China	29,696	.....	42,968	.....	292	640,490	13,934
British India	.....	.....	10,291	.....	.....	194,074	.....
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,600	223,548	.....
Dutch East Indies	240	.....	.....	.....	16,800	252,465	.....
Hongkong	3,240	.....	8,016	.....	373,062	11,858	.....
Japan	11,580	.....	10,796	.....	232,900	15,910	935
Philippine Islands	16,080	.....	8,501	.....	982,900	634,975	2,012
Other countries	110,105	47,085	71,355	18,200	503,752	347,085	29,909
Total: October, 1921	463,633	258,593	389,217	4,344,140	8,371,371	23,860,235	1,014,625
October, 1920	383,808	1,492,797	605,163	2,201,155	16,161,015	3,985,640	62,486

New Apple Bulletin Published.

"Accounting Records for Sampling Apples by Weight" is the title of Department Bulletin No. 1006, now available for distribution.

Fruits and Vegetables

PRODUCE MARKETS AFFECTED BY POST-HOLIDAY DULLNESS.

Prices of Most Lines Fairly Steady—Car-lot Supply Light and Decreasing Rapidly.

The produce markets during the week ending Nov. 26 showed the effects of the depression which usually follows the activity of Thanksgiving buying. Shipments of a dozen leading lines of fruits and vegetables filled 5,510 cars the last full week of November, a decrease of about 47% from the preceding week's movement and a similar decrease, compared with shipments for the same period last season. Onion markets were nearly unchanged in price. Cabbage prices lost part of the recent advance. Apple movement is light and decreasing, with prices nearly steady. Sweet potatoes retain most of recent price advances with some further gains.

Potatoes.—Haulings of potatoes to shipping points were very light. Demand was poor, movement slow, and market weak. The total car lot movement of 2,244 cars was little more than half that of the preceding week when 4,316 cars were shipped. Maine, the heaviest shipping State, sent 510 cars while New York, Michigan, Minnesota, and Colorado each shipped over 200 cars. During the same week a year ago about 4,400 cars moved.

POTATO MARKETS SLIGHTLY WEAKER.

New York sacked Round Whites declined 15c in consuming markets to a close of $1.85 to $2.10 per 100 lbs. and ruled 10c lower f. o. b. shipping points at $1.65. Bulk stock held steady in the New York wholesale market at $2 to $2.10. Northern sacked Round Whites closed 10c to 15c lower in the Chicago car-lot market at $1.50 to $1.70 and weakened in producing sections to a range of $1.30 to $1.52 f. o. b. Wisconsin bulk Round Whites ruled 25c lower at $1.00 warehouse cash to growers. Minnesota Red River Ohios declined 10c in Chicago to a range of $1.25 to $1.40 but were firm in St. Louis and Kansas City at $1.60 to $1.75. Maine bulk Green Mountains declined during the week but recovered slightly and closed at $1.36 to $1.41 f. o. b. The New York market was weak at $2 to $2.10, and sacked stock ranged nearly steady in other eastern cities at $1.85 to $2.10.

Onions.—Carlot shipments of onions are light and decreasing further. Movement of the late northern crop this season has been only two-thirds of the shipments for the corresponding time last season. Five States—California, Indiana, New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio—supply about five-sixths of the current shipments, which have declined about one-half compared with the preceding week. Country shipping points report demand and movement slow and prices steady. City markets continue slow, dull, and nearly unchanged. Choice eastern and middle western yellow stock sold at $5.25 to $5.50 per 100 lbs. at shipping points and mostly $5 to $5.50 in the large distributing markets with extremes of $4.75 at Pittsburgh and $6 in Kansas City. California browns and Washington yellow stock ranged $4.75 to $5.50 in middle western markets.

Cabbage.—Cabbage prices declined $2 to $3 per ton at western New York shipping points, losing part of the recovery of the preceding week, and closed $37 to $38 f. o. b. compared with $40 the week before and $35 the week next preceding. Jobbing sales in city markets retained fairly well the advance of the two weeks preceding. The prevailing range of New York Danish type was $45 to $55 per ton bulk with a low price of $35 in Philadelphia. Recessions of $2 to $5 occurred also in Pittsburgh and Chicago. New York is shipping about two-thirds of the carlot supply. The remainder is chiefly from Wisconsin and Colorado. The movement is decreasing rapidly and is at about three-fourths the volume of the corresponding week a year ago.

Sweet potatoes.—Virginia Eastern Shore sweet potatoes retained most of the preceding week's gain with further advances of 25c to 50c in New York, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, but weakened slightly in Boston and Chicago. The general jobbing range was $3.50 to $4 per bbl., but Minneapolis quoted a top of $4.50. New Jersey yellow stock was nearly steady in New York and Chicago at $1.75 to $2 per hamper. Tennessee Nancy Halls continued slow and steady in middle western markets at $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel hamper. Shipments were 306 cars compared with 515 the preceding week, but the season's movement slightly exceeds that of last season to the same date. Virginia has shipped about one-half of the total supply.

LIGHT APPLE MOVEMENT.

Apples.—Movement to market was at about one-half the rate of the week before. Boxed apples from the Northwest filled 1,170 cars and other sections shipped 354; a total movement of 1,524 cars, compared with 3,139 the previous week. During the same period a year ago 3,230 cars moved. New York and New England Baldwins were fairly steady in city wholesale markets. Best stocks ranged $6 to $7.50 per bbl. reaching the high point in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Northwestern Extra Fancy boxed Jonathans were steady in Kansas City at $2.75 to $3 but declined 50c in Chicago, closing at $2.25 to $2.50.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

California *cauliflower* in crates closed weak at $1.75 to $2.25 in city markets. New York *celery* was dull in New York City at $3.25 to $3.50 per crate but ranged steady in Baltimore and Pittsburgh at $4 to $4.50. California celery weakened in Chicago to a close of $5.25 to $5.50. Colorado stock in large crates ranged $6.50 to $7 in Kansas City.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Nov. 26.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Nov. 26.	Last season to Nov. 26.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas.	1,170	1,287	2,628	40,311	24,357	36,293
Barrel areas	354	1,943	511	21,614	50,999	72,417
Cabbage:						
Late	361	524	630	24,550	27,404	33,194
Early	28	22	16	[1] 48	[1] 38	[1] 24,550
Cauliflower	87	296	169	1,169	1,266	3,823
Celery	133	266	356	7,806	6,475	10,373
Grapes	60	55	160	34,418	39,127	39,203
Lettuce:						
Late	86	29	128	18,099	12,467	12,480
Early	216	342	375	[1] 1,146	[1] 1,135	[1] 18,099
Onions	189	434	284	15,333	20,758	28,201
Potatoes:						
Sweet	306	416	515	9,775	9,341	17,838
White	2,244	4,404	4,316	135,230	118,719	196,968
Tomatoes	21	18	89	16,351	15,141	15,159
Do. (Texas)	21	0	2	[1] 23	0	[1] 1,874
Vegetables, mixed:						
Old	182	207	224	14,198	11,799	13,387
New	52	23	43	[1] 120	[1] 46	[1] 14,198
Total	5,510	10,176	10,446	338,854	337,853	479,336

[1] Not included in totals.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, No. 1, per 100 lbs. sacked.

Market.	Carloads received.[1]	This season. Nov. 28.	This season. Nov. 21.	One year ago.
New York	356	[2] $2.00–2.10	[2] $2.00–2.10	[2] $2.10–2.20
Boston	168	1.85–1.95	1.90–2.00	2.25–2.35
Philadelphia	87	1.85	1.85–2.00	[2] 1.50–1.80
Baltimore	15	2.00	2.00–2.15	1.75–1.85
Pittsburgh	94	2.00–2.10	2.10–2.15	2.25–2.35
Cincinnati	25	1.75–1.90	2.15	2.15–2.35
Chicago	368	[3] 1.50–1.70	[3] 1.65–1.80	[3] 1.65–1.80
St. Louis	75	[3][4] 1.60–1.75	[4] 1.65	2.00
Kansas City	153	[3][4] 1.75	[3][4] 1.60	2.00–2.15

SWEET POTATOES. Virginia Yellow Varieties, barrels.

New York	97	$3.75–4.00	$3.25–3.50	$1.75–2.00
Boston	25	4.00	4.00–4.25	3.50
Philadelphia	8	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.25	1.75–2.00
Baltimore	11	3.50–3.75	3.00–3.25	2.25–2.50
Pittsburgh	21	3.40–3.50	3.25–3.50	3.00–3.25
Cincinnati	11	4.00–4.25	3.65–3.75	3.60–3.90
Chicago	62	3.50–3.75	3.75–4.25	4.00–4.25
St. Louis	5	[5] 1.15–1.25	[5] 1.15	[5] 1.50–1.75
Kansas City	5	[5] 1.25	[5] 1.00–1.10	[5] 1.50–1.75

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, bulk per ton.

New York	30	$45.00–50.00	$45.00–47.00	$15200–18.00
Boston	7	[6] 3.00	[6] 2.50–2.75	15.00–20.00
Philadelphia	28	38.00–45.00	40.00–45.00	10.00–13.00
Baltimore	22	45.00–48.00	45.00–50.00	20.00
Pittsburgh	45	50.00–55.00	40.00–45.00	15.00
Cincinnati	6	45.00–55.00	45.00–50.00	15.00–18.00
Chicago	63	42.00–45.00	55.00	14.00–15.00
St. Louis	48	50.00	50.00	9.00–12.00
Kansas City	29	[2] 3.25	[2] 3.50	[2] .75– .85

ONIONS. Eastern, Middle Western, and Western Yellow Globes, per 100 lbs. sacked.

New York	102	$5.25–5.50	$5.25–5.50	$1.00–1.25
Boston	27	5.50–5.75	5.75–6.00	1.25–1.50
Philadelphia	12	5.00–5.50	4.75–5.50	.75–1.15
Baltimore	4	5.50–5.75	5.00–5.75	1.40–1.50
Pittsburgh	25	5.00–5.50	5.25–5.50	1.75
Cincinnati	2	5.50	5.50–5.75	1.35–1.50
Chicago	87	[7] 5.50	[7] 5.00–5.50	1.10–1.35
St. Louis	4	[7] 5.50	.....	[7] 1.25–1.50
Kansas City	16	5.00–5.50	5.00–5.50	1.50–1.65

APPLES, Eastern, Baldwins, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., barrels

New York	74	$6.50–7.00	$7.00–7.50	$4.00–4.50
Boston	15	6.00–7.00	5.00–6.00	4.50–5.00
Philadelphia	39	6.50–7.50	6.00–7.00	5.00–5.50
Baltimore	4	5.50–6.50	5.00–6.00	.....
Pittsburgh	59	7.00–7.50	7.50	6.00
Cincinnati	16	7.00	7.00	4.75
Chicago	40	7.00–7.25	7.50	5.00–5.50

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, boxes.

New York	212	[8] $2.50–2.75	$2.15–2.40	$2.50–2.75
Philadelphia	95	2.35	.....	2.50–3.00
Baltimore	10	2.25–2.35	2.35–2.40	.....
Chicago	227	2.25–2.50	2.25–3.00	3.00–3.25
Kansas City	71	2.75–3.00	2.75–3.00	3.25–3.50

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	$1.65	$1.70–1.73	$1.85–1.90
Presque Isle, Me.	1.31–1.41	1.36–1.41	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.42–1.52	1.50–1.60	1.58–1.68
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.30–1.35	1.35–1.40	1.50–1.55
Waupaca, Wis.	[9] 1.00	[9] 1.60–1.25	1.50–1.55
Greeley, Colo.	[10] .90	[10] 1.00	[10] 1.00
Idaho Falls, Idaho	[10] .90	[10] 1.00	[10] .90
ONIONS (100 lbs.).			
Massachusetts Points	5.25–5.50	5.25–5.50	1.00–1.25
CABBAGE (bulk ton).			
Rochester, N. Y.	37.00–38.00	40.00	10.00
APPLES (box).			
Spokane, Wash.	2.00–2.25	2.00	2.25

[1] Week ending Nov. 28.
[2] Bulk, per 100 lbs.
[3] Carlot sales.
[4] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[5] Tennessee Nancy Halls, bushel hampers.
[6] Barrels.
[7] Red varieties.
[8] Spitzenburgs.
[9] Warehouse cash to growers.
[10] Wagonloads cash to growers.

REPORTS SHOW CONTINUED BRISK MOVEMENT OF HONEY.

Heavy Fall Honey Flow Leaves Bees in Most Localities with Ample Stores for Coming Winter.

In marked contrast to the slow movement from the producing sections in 1920, honey has been moving to market this fall so briskly that some honey shippers, especially those selling direct to consumers, have already begun to buy from their neighbors in order to fill their orders. Surplus honey of the 1920 crop has been rapidly cleaning up, and comparatively little of this season's production will remain on the farm by the first of the year.

As a result of fall rains and a long period of favorable weather an unusually good fall flow of nectar from goldenrod, asters, and buckwheat has provided ample stores for the winter in most parts of the country. Colony stores for winter and the early spring average 38 lbs. for the country as a whole, which is 10% more than the usual supply. Only in occasional areas has feeding been necessary.

COLONIES INCREASE SLIGHTLY.

The condition of colonies on Nov. 1 was reported as slightly better than usual on that date. The number of colonies over the country has increased since the spring count by 16.6%. As the usual winter loss is about 12%, a slight percentage of increase in numbers of colonies next spring over the number last spring would be indicated, provided the losses during the coming winter are no larger than usual.

The heavy fall flow has increased the average yield per colony, which had been low owing to spring frosts and summer droughts, to slightly above average. It is still 25% less than last year's record crop. For the country as a whole an average yield of 44 lbs. per colony is indicated from returns submitted by a large number of beekeepers scattered over all parts of the country.

The demand for honey at California points has been better and the movement has been heavier during the past two weeks. The heaviest shipments have been of Light Amber Alfalfa. Supplies of white honeys are limited. Light Amber Alfalfa is quoted in carload lots at 6½¢ to 7¢ per lb. and White Sage at mostly 11½¢ per lb.

Wire inquiry in the Intermountain region, although still good, has not been quite so active as earlier in the season. The quality of the honey is reported below normal in some of the mountain States. In parts of Idaho the alfalfa weevil has proved very injurious to beekeepers. Extracted White Sweet Clover and Alfalfa has ranged 7¢ to 9¢ per lb., f. o. b. loading stations, with some shippers holding for 10¢. Light Amber Alfalfa and Cotton has sold in Arizona around 5½¢ per lb. Spray poisoning has proved to be a real menace in the Pacific Northwest. Thousands of colonies were killed by feeding on alfalfa blooms in sprayed orchards and many other colonies were rendered partially unproductive. Bees not badly poisoned recuperated as a result of the late honey flow: and colonies in favorable unpoisoned districts produced bumper crops.

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET.

Week Ending Nov. 26.

Variety and grade.	From—	Market.	Price.[1]
			Per box.
Yellow Newtowns:			
Extra fancy	Oreg.	Liverpool.	$3.00–3.69
Do	Wash.	do.	3.00–3.69
Fancy	Oreg.	do.	2.80–3.20
Do	Wash.	do.	2.80–3.20
Do	Calif.	do.	2.80–3.20
C grade	Oreg.	do.	2.80–3.20
Do	Wash.	do.	2.80–3.20
Do	Calif.	do.	2.80–3.20
All grades	do.	London.	3.20–3.39
Do	Oreg.	do.	3.39–3.99
Do	Wash.	do.	3.20–3.59
Jonathans:			
Fancy	do.	Liverpool.	2.80–3.20
All grades	Br. Col.	London.	3.00–3.20
Winesaps:			
Fancy	Wash.	Liverpool.	2.80–3.20
All grades	Br. Col.	London.	3.20–3.39
Spitzenbergs:			
Extra fancy	Oreg.	Liverpool.	3.00–3.29
Fancy	do.	do.	2.90–3.05
C grade	do.	do.	2.70–2.90

[1] Conversions made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Nov. 26, when a shilling was worth about 20¢.

The London market is strong with little change in price. At Liverpool the market is slightly stronger and prices are advancing.

SEASON'S TOMATO MOVEMENT.

(Concluded from front page.)

during April, 1920. In May prices varied considerably in different markets causing a wide general range of $3.25 to $6.25 compared with $6.50 to $8 in May, 1920, and with $4.25 to $5.50 in May, 1919. Prices were much lower in June, ranging mostly $1.75 to $2.50, a decidedly lower range than during June of recent seasons.

Mississippi tomatoes in June followed a general jobbing range of $1.40 to $2 per 4-basket carrier, compared with $1.75 to $2.50 in 1920, with $1.25 to $2 in 1919, and $1.25 to $1.75 in 1918. In July the range this season was 90¢ to $1.40, compared with $1.50 to $1.90 in 1920, and with $1.50 to $2 in 1919.

The Texas crop arrived at a time when competition was severe because of supplies from Florida, Mississippi, and other early sections. The prevailing jobbing range in June was $1.50 to $2 per 4-basket carrier, compared with $2 to $2.50 in June, 1920, and with $1.50 to $1.75 in June, 1919. In July, the opening range was 50¢ to $1, compared with $1.25 to $2 in 1920, with $1.25 to $2 in 1919, and with $1 to $1.25 in July, 1918.

New Jersey usually ships about 2,000 cars each season, and the movement from California also reached that number in 1919. Mississippi and Texas each exceed 1,000 cars a season. New Jersey tomatoes were active in New York and Boston markets during late July and through most of August. The opening range in New York was $2.50 to $3 for ⅝-bushel basket. The price quickly declined, reaching 50¢ to $1 the first week of August and ranging 75¢ to $1 during the second and third weeks of the month. In 1920, the prevailing wholesale range in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston the last two weeks in August was 75¢ to $1. After August, supplies became lighter and prices sometimes exceeded $2 per basket. California tomatoes were sold in boxes at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City through October, 1921, at fairly steady ranges of $2 to $3.50, compared with $1.50 to $2.50 during October, 1920. Tomatoes from Massachusetts were quoted during August, September, and October in the Boston market at opening prices of $2 to $3.25 per bushel basket, with subsequent ranges of $1 to $2.65, but reached a top of $5 late in October. The Chicago market received supplies of Illinois tomatoes during August and September quoting a jobbing range of 25¢ to 75¢ per 4-basket carrier, compared with 50¢ to $1 the preceding season.

Carload Shipments of Tomatoes, 1917–1921.

From—	To Nov. 26—		Season of—			
	1921	1920	1917	1918	1919	1920
California	1,529	1,476	519	1,514	2,186	1,512
Delaware	193	153	877	1,130	502	153
Florida	5,760	3,792	4,492	3,688	4,468	3,792
Illinois	146	348	487	393	234	348
Indiana	419	1,148	524	1,150	948	1,148
Mississippi	1,956	1,363	1,063	1,379	1,388	1,363
New Jersey	1,959	2,356	2,239	2,006	1,012	2,356
New York	1,084	846	143	581	457	846
Ohio	206	330	628	799	489	330
Tennessee	357	805	947	654	368	805
Texas	1,874	1,286	1,278	1,123	1,205	1,286
Utah	98	251	50	633	338	251
Other States	689	987	695	609	874	954
Total	16,351	15,141	13,913	15,459	14,469	15,159

AVERAGE JOBBING PRICES OF FLORIDA AND MISSISSIPPI TOMATOES IN THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, 1918–1921.

Florida Tomatoes—Sixes.

Year and month.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.
1918:						
April	$3.00–4.00	$3.75–4.00	$3.50–4.00	$4.25–4.50	$3.50–4.50	$3.50
May	2.95–4.10	3.50–4.00	3.70–4.25	4.15–5.00	3.65–4.45	4.00–4.45
June	4.25–5.25	4.00–5.00	4.00–4.75	5.00–6.00	5.00–5.50	
1919:						
March	4.00–4.95	4.50–5.25	4.00–5.25	4.75–6.38	4.05–5.20	5.45–5.90
April	3.80–4.75	4.10–4.60	3.65–4.65	4.85–5.00	4.75–5.60	4.80–5.40
May	4.25–5.50	4.15–5.30	4.25–5.55	4.25–5.45	5.10–5.80	5.10–5.65
June	2.50–3.65	2.50–3.15	2.75–3.40	2.90–3.85	3.50–4.00	
1920:						
March	3.00–4.15		3.15–3.90	3.65–4.85		
April	4.15–5.30		3.50–4.70	4.45–5.55		
May	6.70–8.00		6.50–8.00	8.00–9.25		
June	5.15–6.45	4.50–5.25	4.20–5.65	7.35–9.15		
1921:						
February	5.65–6.50	4.65–6.15	2.65–5.65	4.20–4.88	6.00–7.00	6.50–7.00
March	4.75–6.10	4.10–5.00	4.10–5.62	5.75–7.10	6.50–7.00	5.25–6.10
April	4.65–5.65	4.05–5.05	4.25–5.50	6.25–7.65	5.25–6.95	6.50–7.20
May	4.85–6.25	3.60–4.70	3.25–5.00	5.00–6.55	3.90–5.30	
June	2.50–3.50		2.25–4.00	1.50–1.75	2.00–2.75	

Mississippi Tomatoes—Four Basket Carriers.

1918, June	$1.25–1.70	$1.45–1.75	$1.50–1.70	$1.00–1.30	$1.40–1.75	
1919:						
June	1.10–2.00	1.35–1.65	1.35–1.80	1.25–1.70		
July	1.38–1.88	1.15–1.90	1.75–2.25	1.50–1.90		
1920:						
June	1.75–2.08	2.08–2.75	1.72–2.25	2.06–2.87		
July	1.65–1.95	1.50–1.90	1.45–1.90	1.50–1.70		
1921:						
June	1.58–1.92	1.35–1.90	1.40–1.85	1.44–2.00	1.55–1.75	
July	1.13–1.45	.97–1.42	.95–1.32	.90–1.25		

Grain

WHEAT HAS UPWARD TREND WITH CORN MARKET INDIFFERENT.

Strength in European Markets—Decreased Visible Supply of Wheat and Corn.

The trend of wheat prices was upward during the week ending Monday, Nov. 28, with a sharp advance and a broad, active market on the last day. Corn, however, was heavy and failed to respond to conditions that influenced wheat.

Closing prices of wheat and corn futures on the 28th showed the following net changes for the week: Chicago December wheat, 5½¢ higher and December corn unchanged; Minneapolis December wheat 8½¢ higher, Kansas City 5⅞¢ and Winnipeg 6¢ higher. The May futures showed the following advances: Chicago May wheat 6¾¢ and May corn ½¢; Minneapolis wheat 6½¢, Kansas City 6½¢, and Winnipeg 5¾¢.

Closing prices in the different markets on Nov. 28 were as follows: Chicago December wheat $1.14½ and December corn 49¢; Minneapolis December wheat $1.27⅝, Kansas City $1.06½, and Winnipeg $1.11. The May futures closed as follows: Chicago May wheat $1.17¾ and May corn 54¾¢; Minneapolis May wheat $1.25¼, Kansas City $1.10⅜, and Winnipeg $1.15.

CASH MARKET FIRM.

In the Chicago cash grain market No. 2 Red Winter wheat sold at 11¢ to 13¢ over December and No. 2 Hard Winter at 1¢ to 2¢ over December. No. 2 Mixed corn sold at 1¼¢ over December and No. 2 Yellow corn at 1½¢ over. No. 3 White oats closed at 33½¢ on the 28th. The price paid to farmers in central Iowa on the 28th for No. 2 corn was approximately 34½¢.

Kansas City reported both milling and export demand for wheat as slow. In the Minneapolis market there was an improved demand for wheat and premiums were well maintained. On the 28th No. 1 Dark Northern wheat sold at 9¢ to 18¢ over Minneapolis December and No. 2 Dark Northern at 5¢ to 15¢ over. The price paid to farmers in central North Dakota for No. 1 Dark Northern wheat on the 28th was approximately $1.10½.

A feature of the news for the week was strength in European markets and continued heavy buying of wheat in Australia by Japan. There was also some buying by India and other countries. It was estimated by some members of the Chicago grain trade that Australia has already sold a third of the surplus from its new crop, harvest of which will not be completed before Feb. 1. Cable reports on the 25th stated that in the preceding several days Australia sold 10,000,000 bus. of wheat, mostly to Japan, and some to India and Italy, in addition to heavy sales previously made.

The strength of the domestic wheat situation in the United States was also a feature of the market in the last week. Owing to the heavy export clearances since the beginning of the crop movement, it is now estimated by some members of the grain trade that by Jan. 1 this country will have shipped all the wheat that it theoretically had to spare.

There was a combination of bullish factors on the 28th and in addition some conditions that had previously been inactive as market influences became active. This seemed to indicate a change in sentiment to a point at which full value was accorded to factors on the constructive side of the market. For example, drought complaints in the southern part of Argentina's wheat area were a market influence, although they had previously been ignored. The urgent need of rain in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas also had an effect. The drought condition in the Southwest is now regarded by many in the grain trade as seriously menacing the next crop; this condition is accentuated as a market factor by reports of a decreased acreage in that region.

LIVERPOOL PROVIDES BAROMETER.

Foreign markets were higher on the 28th. Now that Liverpool has resumed its future market, the grain trade has a price barometer that has been lacking for nearly seven years. Light receipts of wheat and strong cash markets at Winnipeg and Minneapolis on the 28th were still other factors of strength in the general situation. These factors influenced traders and so helped the buying movement that was responsible for the sharp advance on that day. Also, there was another decrease in the visible supply of wheat in this country, which was an additional help to the prevailing bullish sentiment.

The visible-supply statement issued on the 28th showed a decrease of 2,136,000 bus. of wheat for the last week. This brought the total down somewhere near the total of a year ago, namely, 48,741,000 bus. compared with 43,149,000 at this date in 1920.

The corn market was about as featureless as possible. There was no speculative incentive on the buying or selling side. Such a market is sometimes described as "waterlogged." The visible-supply statement showed a decrease of 624,000 bus. of corn for the week, making the total 17,314,000, compared with 5,634,000 a year ago.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Nov. 26:					
Atlantic ports[1]	1,603	388	.....	149	142
Gulf ports[2]	332	236	4	80	34
Pacific ports[3]	1,090	.....	.....	352	.....
Total	3,025	624	4	581	176
Previous week.	4,091	704	24	93	146
Corresponding week last year	3,192	622	.....	416	342
Total July 1, to Nov. 26, 1921	118,777	10,838	477	16,075	3,726
Corresponding period last year	131,572	3,174	2,261	9,358	17,613

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tues	Wed	Th.[1]	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Dec.	107⅞	109⅛	109⅜	110⅜	.....	112⅛
	May	110½	111	111⅛	113¼	.....	115⅝
Corn	Dec.	48⅝	49	49⅜	50⅛	.....	49½
	May	53⅞	54½	54⅝	55	.....	54⅞
Oats	Dec.	33⅛	33	32⅝	33¼	.....	33⅜
	May	38⅜	38	37⅞	38¼	.....	38⅜
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Dec.	99¾	100⅜	101⅛	102⅞	.....	103⅝
	May	102⅜	103⅛	104	106	.....	107½
Corn	Dec.	40⅜	41½	41¾	42½	.....	42⅛
	May	46⅜	46⅝	47⅛	48	.....	47⅞
Oats	Dec.	30⅜	30¾	30⅛	30⅜	.....	31½
	May	35⅜	35½	35⅛	35⅝	.....	36

[1] Holiday.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Nov. 25.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr[1]	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Hard Winter	No. 2	111	111½	110	.....	.....	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	132	133	133	133	.....	138
	No. 2	129	129	129	131	.....	133
	No. 3	123	123	124	124	.....	128
	No. 4	115	116	116	117	.....	120
Northern Spg.	No. 1	129	132	126	128	.....	.....
	No. 3	119	119	122	123	.....	125
	No. 4	110	111	110	.....	.....	115
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	118⅝	123	118	118½	.....	123
	No. 2	118½	118⅝	118	119½	.....	121⅜
	No. 3	117½	115⅞	117	119⅛	.....	120¼
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	111¼	109	115	.....	116½
	No. 2	112⅛	111⅞	110⅝	112	.....	113⅜
	No. 3	111¼	111⅜	109⅞	112⅜	.....	116
	No. 4	109½	109¼	105⅜	109¾	.....	111⅜
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	105	107	.....	106	.....	.....
Red Winter	No. 3	112	112	112	113	.....	110
	No. 4	104	105	106	104½	.....	106
OMAHA.							
Hard Winter	No. 2	102⅞	106½	106½	.....	.....	108⅜
Yellow Hard	No. 2	98	102	102	.....	.....	104
	No. 3	98	.....	.....	97⅝	.....	101⅞
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	122	122	.....	122	.....	.....
	No. 3	115¾	.....	115	116	.....	119
	No. 4	111	.....	.....	113	.....	115

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr[1]	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	51¼	51	51¼	52	.....	52¼
	No. 2	51	51	50¾	52	.....	52
	No. 3	50	50	50	.....	.....	51
	No. 4	49¼	49¼	49	50	.....	50¼
Yellow	No. 1	51¼	51¼	51¼	52¼	.....	52½
	No. 2	51	50⅞	50¾	52	.....	52
	No. 3	50¼	49⅞	49¾	51	.....	51
	No. 4	49⅜	49¼	49½	50¼	.....	50½
Mixed	No. 1	.....	51	51¼	.....	.....	52
	No. 2	51	50½	50½	51¾	.....	52
	No. 3	49½	49¾	49¾	51	.....	51
	No. 4	.....	49¼	47½	50	.....	50½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	44	.....	46	.....	.....	46
	No. 2	.....	45	45¼	.....	.....	45½
	No. 3	43¼	44¾	45	45½	.....	44½
	No. 4	42	43½	.....	.....	.....	43
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	.....	42⅜	42½	.....	.....	43½
	No. 2	41⅜	.....	42	42⅜	.....	42½
Yellow	No. 1	43½	44	43½	.....	.....	43½
	No. 2	43½	43½	43	43⅜	.....	43½
	No. 3	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mixed	No. 1	42	42	.....	43	.....	42½
	No. 2	42	42	42	.....	.....	42½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	40	40	40	41⅛	.....	42¼
	No. 2	.....	40	40	41	.....	42
Yellow	No. 1	40⅜	40½	40½	41	.....	42
	No. 2	40½	40½	40½	41	.....	42
	No. 3	.....	39½	39½	.....	.....	41⅜
Mixed	No. 1	40	40	40	40¾	.....	42
	No. 2	40	39½	39½	41¼	.....	42¼
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	50½	.....	49½	51	.....	51½
	No. 2	.....	49	47	50	.....	51¼
Yellow	No. 1	.....	.....	51½	52	.....	52½
	No. 2	50½	50¾	51½	51¾	.....	52½
	No. 3	49½	50	.....	51	.....	51
	No. 4	48½	49½	48½	.....	.....	50

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr[1]	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	36¾	36½	35⅝	36½	.....	36¼
	No. 3	34	33½	33½	33½	.....	33¼
	No. 4	32½	32½	32	32¾	.....	33
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	31½	31½	31¼	31½	.....	31¾
	No. 3	30½	30½	30	30½	.....	31
	No. 4	29¾	30	29¾	30¼	.....	30
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	34	33½	33½	33	.....	33
	No. 4	.....	.....	32	32½	.....	32½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	30½	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	.....	30⅜
	No. 4	29¾	.....	29⅝	30	.....	30
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 3	33¾	34½	34	34	.....	35
	No. 4	.....	33	.....	33¼	.....	34½

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr[1]	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		83½	.....	83	83	.....	87
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	76½	76¾	76¾	78	.....	80½

[1] Holiday.

Hay and Feed

HAY TRADE UNSETTLED PENDING LOWER FREIGHT RATES.

Local Weather Conditions Cause Slight Price Fluctuations—Lower Freights December 27.

The hay market situation for the week ending Nov. 26 was rather unsettled. The holiday on Thursday caused some interruption and prices in the various markets showed slight fluctuations as supply and demand were affected by the rain and snow which prevailed in some sections of the Central West. The expected reduction in freight rates effective Nov. 21 did not materialize and much of the trade is still holding off both shipments and purchases until freights are lower. A positive order was issued Nov. 21 by the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring railroads to put into effect on or before Dec. 27, 1921, a decrease of approximately 16% in rates on hay and grain.

RECEIPTS CONTINUE SMALL.

Carload receipts for the week at the various markets were practically the same as for the preceding week but were equal to only about one-half the number of cars received at the same markets at the corresponding time last year as is shown in the following table:

Cities.	1921		1920
	Nov. 26.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 27.
Boston	107	152	93
New York	54	251	377
Pittsburgh	85	177	174
Cincinnati	95	105	220
Chicago	284	263	506
Minneapolis-St. Paul	111	190	189
St. Louis	90	77	.....
Kansas City	357	220	934
San Francisco	87	86	112
Los Angeles	147	145	95

Timothy.—Although there was a considerable variation in prices of timothy hay at the various markets during November with some heavy declines, the average price of timothy declined less than $1 per ton during the month. The average price of No. 1 timothy at 15 important markets on Nov. 26 was $22.50, a decline of 75¢ from the price on Nov. 1, 1921, and of $9.50 from the price on Nov. 1, 1920. This decline in the market prices of hay during the past 12 months is approximately the same as the decline in the farm prices of hay.

Hay prices at eastern markets were generally 50¢ to $1 lower at the close of the week, except at New York, where very light receipts caused prices to advance about $1.50 per ton. Demand continued limited, however, and dealers were not accumulating stocks. The market was 50¢ lower at Pittsburgh, but the recent surplus was well cleaned up. Cincinnati and Minneapolis markets were unchanged, but the Chicago market was up 50¢ on a better demand and light receipts. Reports of country loadings indicate larger receipts at Chicago for the coming week, however. Southern markets continue inactive and are using mostly local hays and forage.

Alfalfa.—The postponement of the freight-rate decrease had a depressing effect upon western alfalfa markets. Both buyers and shippers are holding off, each expecting more favorable terms later. The market at Kansas City has reacted somewhat from the high prices paid for choice alfalfa some days ago but the lighter receipts and higher feed prices have had a strengthening effect. Good alfalfa was scarce at St. Louis and Minneapolis and prices held firm at both markets. The demand for good pea-green alfalfa at Chicago exceeded the supply and continued good not only locally but for shipment as well. Pacific coast markets were firmer than for some time past. Shipments to eastern markets have taken a considerable part of the surplus and it is reported that Nevada hay is being bought by San Francisco dealers. The average price of No. 1 alfalfa held steady during the week at about $23.50 per ton, but this is $6.25 lower than the price of No. 1 alfalfa at the corresponding time last year.

Clover.—Clover hay was in good demand in Richmond, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and sold at prices equal to and in some instances higher than those paid for No. 1 timothy.

Prairie.—The prairie situation was practically unchanged. Prices were down 50¢ at St. Louis and Minneapolis and 25c at Kansas City. There was a fair demand for the better grades but poor grades sold slowly. The markets were not overstocked and current receipts seemed about equal to the needs of the markets.

Straw.—Prices on straw showed some slight fluctuations. There was an active demand for all kinds at Chicago, for rye straw at Baltimore, and oat straw at Boston. At other markets conditions were practically the same as the previous week. Current quotations are as follows: No. 1 wheat straw—Philadelphia $12, Baltimore $11, Pittsburgh $14, Cincinnati $11, Chicago $12, Minneapolis $9, Kansas City $7; No. 1 oat—Boston $18.50, Philadelphia $12.50, Baltimore $11.50, Pittsburgh $14, Cincinnati $11, Chicago $13.50, Minneapolis $9.50, Omaha $9; No. 1 rye (straight)—New York $20.50, Boston $24, Philadelphia $19, Baltimore $22.50; (tangled)—Pittsburgh $14.50, Cincinnati $12 Chicago $15, Minneapolis $10.

COUNTRY FEED DEMAND FAILS TO RESPOND TO ADVANCES.

Wheatfeed Prices Higher Under Light Offerings By Flour Mills—Other Feeds Firm.

Although mill feeds were quoted unchanged to higher during the week ending Nov. 26, the country demand in most of the principal feeding sections was not stimulated. The heaviest demand was noted in the Middle Western States, where recent snows caused a spontaneous demand for feeds of all kinds. The buying of mill feeds in the Eastern States was of a scattered nature, as most dealers are fairly well supplied with heavy stocks previously stored.

Production of most feedstuffs was good. The demand for bran, however, appeared to be temporarily in excess of mill offerings, although jobbers are reported as being well supplied. The output of low grade and red-dog exceeded the demand, sales were difficult to make, and mills exerted every effort to move their stocks.

A setback in prices from the high points at the opening of the week was noted in the Kansas City market. The reaction was principally due to the fact that the demand for bran eased off considerably.

STOCKS ABNORMAL.

Present stocks of most feeds are above normal. Little interest is shown in peanut meal, velvet-bean meal, and cocoanut meal. The demand for feedstuffs, generally speaking, remains subnormal.

Wheat mill feeds.—Bran and middlings advanced about $2 per ton. This advance was thought to be due to scarcity of mill offerings and an improved jobbing demand rather than lack of supplies. Western

(Continued on page 365, column 2.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, NOV. 26.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	27.00	27.50	22.00	24.00	27.00	23.00	23.50	20.00	21.00	22.50	23.50	19.00	[2]14.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	26.50	21.00	23.00	25.50	.....	22.00	.....	19.50	.....	22.00	18.00	13.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	24.50	25.50	20.00	22.00	24.00	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	21.50	21.00	17.50	[2]11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	25.50	20.00	24.00	26.00	22.00	22.00	18.50	19.00	.....	22.00	17.50	[2]13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	21.50	22.00	.....	23.50	.....	.....	20.00	17.50	20.50	.....	21.00	17.00	[2]11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	25.00	22.00	21.00	.....	19.00	17.50	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	27.00	.....	.....	31.00	24.00	24.00	21.00	.....	.....	24.00	21.00	24.00	21.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	22.00	21.00	19.00	.....	.....	21.00	19.50	18.50	20.00	17.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	20.00	18.00	16.00	.....	.....	19.00	17.00	15.50	17.00	15.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.50	.....	.....	.....	18.00	15.50	13.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00	14.00	11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	11.00	10.00	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	26.50	26.00	25.50	23.50	26.50	.....	.....	22.50	24.00	22.00	21.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	26.50	26.50	26.00	26.50	21.50	20.00	23.00	24.00	27.00	.....	.....	16.00	24.00	26.00
Hard winter	.....	26.50	26.00	.....	26.50	.....	19.50	22.50	24.00	26.00	20.75	.....	16.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	26.50	26.00	25.50	24.50	28.00	.....	.....	23.00	23.00	22.50	21.00	17.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	30.00	27.00	31.00	.....	25.00	27.00	28.50	28.00	.....	.....	22.00	.....	26.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	23.50	23.00	29.50	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	25.00	21.00	.....	26.50	27.50	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	26.50	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	23.50	.....	.....	.....	19.00	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	46.00	46.00	46.00	.....	.....	.....	43.75	46.00	46.00	42.00	42.50	39.00	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	46.50	.....	45.75	.....	.....	35.00	40.75	41.00	43.00	43.00	42.00	.....	.....	37.00	44.00
Cottonseed (36%)	44.25	44.00	43.50	.....	35.00	33.50	38.00	39.00	41.00	41.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	19.00	23.00	.....	.....	20.50	16.50	.....	26.00	22.00
Gluten feed	37.01	35.34	36.93	.....	.....	.....	31.25	31.95	34.08	34.43	30.65	.....	34.00	.....	.....
White hominy feed	28.50	28.00	28.00	26.00	27.00	.....	21.00	24.00	.....	26.50	22.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	27.50	27.00	27.00	26.00	.....	.....	20.00	23.00	.....	25.50	21.00	.....	18.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	29.00	29.50	24.00	23.00	[3]30.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	26.00	26.00	24.80	26.00	31.50	.....	.....	23.90	23.80	23.50	18.50	23.50	21.50	29.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

Seeds

RED CLOVER SEED PRICES HIGHER DURING PAST TWO WEEKS.

Alsike Clover Seed Prices Also Make Gains—Alsike Crop Approximately Two-thirds Sold.

Despite the continued general inactivity of seedsmen, red and alsike clover seed prices advanced 30¢ and 35¢ per 100 lbs., respectively, during the two weeks ending Nov. 26. Growers were not free sellers at prevailing prices, and only a small movement of these seeds took place during the two weeks. Recent light arrivals of clover seed from Europe have given strength to the market and wholesale seedsmen's quotations are 25¢ to 50¢ per 100 lbs. higher.

Red Clover.—Approximately 55% of the commercial surplus of the 1921 crop of red clover seed has been sold by growers, only 5% more of the crop having moved during the two weeks ending Nov. 26. The average price paid to growers for clean seed on Nov. 22 in the important States or sections included in the accompanying table was $16.05, compared with $15.75 on Nov. 8. In some sections, however, prices were lower on the later date. The range was from $14.90 and $14.95 in Idaho and Minnesota, respectively, to about $17.70 in northwestern and southwestern Ohio.

Alsike Clover.—Growers have sold about 70% of their commercial surplus of alsike clover seed but are holding the remaining part for higher prices. Only about one-fourth of the correspondents indicated that growers were selling their seed freely. In practically all sections country shippers have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining bids from seedsmen. Prices, however, for clean seed on Nov. 22 were approximately 35¢ per 100 lbs. higher than on Nov. 8, and averaged $14 per 100 lbs. for the important States or sections. The range was from $12.85 in Michigan to $15 in central Indiana and Idaho, as shown in the accompanying table.

Red Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs., basis clean seed.			Percentage of 1921 crop sold by growers by—		
	Nov. 22.	Nov. 8.	Oct. 25.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 8.	Oct. 25.
				P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Michigan	$15.00	$15.60	$15.95	60	60	35
N. Illinois	15.10	15.00	15.50	65	65	55
C. Illinois	16.15	15.20	16.00	45	45	40
N. Indiana	16.30	15.80	17.10	70	65	60
C. Indiana	16.65	16.10	16.70	50	40	40
S. Indiana	16.90	16.70	17.20	35	35	30
NW. Ohio	17.65	16.50	17.50	65	65	65
SW. Ohio	17.70	16.70	17.45	45	10	10
Minnesota	14.95	15.20	14.85	65	60	50
W. Wis.	15.90	16.00	16.70	35	30	30
E. Wis.	16.80	16.20	16.70	50	35	35
S. Wis.	16.85	16.90	17.25	50	50	35
Idaho	14.90	15.60	16.25	75	75	65
Oregon	14.75	15.25	15.00	85	85	70
Nebraska	15.00	15.60	14.70	45	35	35
Kansas	16.20	16.35	16.45	60	60	50
NE. Iowa	16.00	15.55	15.00	50	45	40
SW. Iowa	15.75	15.60	15.85	70	60	30
SE. Iowa	15.65	15.10	15.65	70	65	50
Missouri	16.50	15.00	16.10	45	40	40

Alsike Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

				P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Michigan	$12.85	$12.80	$14.50	75	75	25
N. Illinois	14.50	13.25	14.00	70	70	70
C. Illinois	14.25	13.90	14.00	75	60	45
N. Indiana	13.85	13.75	14.25	75	70	70
C. Indiana	15.00	14.65	14.60	65	65	65
NW. Ohio	13.25	12.20	13.55	70	70	70
SW. Ohio	13.30	12.40	14.50	55	50	45
New York	14.65	14.20	15.50	75	.....	65
W. Wis.	14.00	13.75	14.50	25	20	15
E. Wis.	13.25	13.55	13.60	60	45	40
S. Wis.	13.70	13.75	14.65	55	55	55
Idaho	15.00	15.00	15.00	90	90	85
Oregon	14.50	14.60	15.60	90	85	75

Production of Lespedeza Seed Less Than in 1920.

The 1921 production of lespedeza seed is expected to be 10% less than that of last year, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates during the week ending Nov. 26, which indicate lower yields per acre in practically all producing sections. Reports from 19 shippers at 11 shipping points show shipments of the 1920 crop last season of approximately 1,525,000 lbs., compared with anticipated shipments of the 1921 crop this season of 1,365,000 lbs.

Alabama.—The acreage of lespedeza cut for seed in northern Alabama is about the same as last year, but the yield per acre is about 40% less, because of drought. The quality of the seed, however, about 65% of which is pan-caught seed, is good. Growers were being offered on Nov. 22 around $16 per 100 lbs. for thrasher-run and pan-caught seed and $17 per 100 lb. for recleaned seed.

Mississippi.—Probably 95% of the lespedeza seed in north central Mississippi this season was harvested by the pan-caught method. About a 10% larger acreage was cut for seed, but the yield per acre is reported to be 30% less, making the production 75% of last year. Growers are being offered $16 per 100 lbs. for their seed, but no movement is reported. In the southwestern part of the State the acreage cut for seed is about 80% and the yield per acre 75% of last year. In a few localities harvesting is reported to be only 50% to 60% complete.

Louisiana.—Based on an acreage cut for seed equal to and an average yield per acre over 90% of last year, as reported by shippers in Louisiana, the production of lespedeza seed in this State is expected to approach closely that of 1920. Only about 50% of the new crop is pan-caught. Harvesting has been completed under ideal weather conditions. Growers were being offered for their seed on Nov. 21 from $12 to $13, thrasher-run, and $12 to $14 pan-caught, but were not selling at these prices.

Seed Velvet Bean Supply Expected to be Less than Last Year.

The supply of new crop velvet beans from which commercial seed stocks may be selected is probably 40% less than that of last year because of low average yields per acre in many heavy producing sections as the result of drought, and because the low prices offered are no incentive for farmers to harvest their beans. Reports to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates from 16 shippers at 14 shipping points in southern Alabama and southern Georgia indicate that approximately 50,000 bus. will be shipped by them compared with 72,000 bus. last season.

Weather conditions have been very favorable for harvesting velvet beans and the quality for seed is uniformly good. On Nov. 22, growers in Alabama were being offered an average of $1.25 per bu. for thrasher-run seed and $15 per ton for beans in the pod, and in Georgia 80¢ per bu. thrasher-run and $11.60 per ton in the pod. At a few points in Georgia only 75¢ per bu. and $10 per ton, respectively, were being offered. Growers are not selling their velvet beans freely and, in view of these low prices and the cost of harvesting and thrashing, many of them consider it more economical to graze their velvet bean fields with live stock than to harvest and market the beans for seed.

MORE GREEN MOUNTAIN POTATOES CERTIFIED IN MAINE.

Also Large Supply of Cobblers and Spaulding Rose—Other States Report Certified Seed.

In The Market Reporter for Nov. 12 on pages 316 and 317 information on certified seed potato production and prices was given for Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, and Idaho. Since then similar information has been obtained for the following States:

Maine.—The production of certified seed potatoes in Maine this year is reported to be about 60% larger than last year. This increased production is due to two factors; an increase in the acreage of Green Mountains from 34 acres to 182 acres and an average yield of 343 bus. per acre compared with 300 bus. last year. The production by varieties is as follows: Cobblers, 109,074 bus.; Green Mountains, 62,426 bus.; and Spaulding Rose, 32,585 bus. Practically all of the acreage certified is located in Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Kennebec Counties. The entire supply is ready and available for shipment. Prices probably will be about $4 per 165 lb. sack or $1.45 per bu. f. o. b. shipping point.

Maryland.—The 45 acres of potatoes certified in Allegany and Garrett Counties, Maryland, yielded a total of 9,450 bus. classified by varieties as follows: Cobblers, 7,200 bus.; Scotch Rurals, 2,000 bus. Green Mountains, 250 bus. About 50% of the total production is available for shipment out of the State at a price 50¢ per bu. above that prevailing for No. 1 table stock.

Nebraska.—Of the 1,085 acres of potatoes inspected for seed in Nebraska, 656 acres were certified. The yield per acre ranged from 60 to 180 bus. per acre and the production totaled 44,885 bus. Practically all of this quantity is of the Triumph variety and was produced on nonirrigated land in Box Butte, Dawes, Kimball, and Sioux Counties.

Washington.—A total of 23,530 bus. of Burbanks and Netted Gems was certified in Clarke, Skagit, Spokane, Whitman, Columbia, and Pend Oreille Counties, Wash. A heavy local demand for certified seed is anticipated in all growing areas in this State. The surplus Netted Gems will be marketed in the Yakima Valley and the Burbanks in California. Some of the stock in Clarke County has already moved in carload lots at $1.80 per bu., while growers in Spokane County are reported to be holding for $3.60 per bu.

California.—The certification of seed potatoes in California this year was confined to Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Sonoma, Humboldt, and El Dorado Counties On the 456 acres certified, 91,000 bus. were produced, classified by varieties as follows: White Rose, 60,000 bus.; British Queen, 20,000 bus.; Burbank, 4,000 bus.; American Wonder, 5,000 bus.; and Early Rose, 2,000 bus. The British Queens are ready for shipment and are quoted at $2.10 per bu. f. o. b., shipping point. The other varieties will be ready for shipment about Dec. 15 at a price probably in excess of that for British Queens. The demand within the State usually consumes all certified seed produced.

The cental system in seed transactions—i. e., buying or selling by the 100 lbs.—should be used more generally than trading on a bushel basis, because of the lack of uniformity among the States in the weight per bushel of various kinds of seeds.

MILLET SEED PRICES SOMEWHAT HIGHER PAST TWO WEEKS.

Movement Just Starting in Some Sections—Growers Holding for Higher Prices.

The movement of millet seed was just beginning in some of the important producing sections during the week ending Nov. 26. Seedsmen were unable to buy much seed at prices that prevailed two weeks ago and on Nov. 22 were offering on an average 5¢ to 20¢ per 100 lbs. more than on Nov. 8. They, however, have not been in a hurry to purchase their requirements notwithstanding the small crop that was produced this year.

In portions of Kansas some golden millet was being sold by growers at 80¢ per 100 lbs., thrasher-run, but most of the growers are holding their seed for $1 or more. In southeastern Nebraska some of this millet has been bought by local shippers at $1 to $1.25, but prevailing offers from seedsmen are generally about 25¢ lower than these prices. In the Texas Panhandle, where the millet seed crop was very small, $1.25 to $1.50 for thrasher-run and $1.50 to $1.75 for clean seed were being offered. Reports from important counties in Tennessee indicated that more than one-half of the crop had moved from growers' hands in several of those counties. On Nov. 22 they were receiving $2 to $2.20 per 100 lbs. for thrasher-run seed.

Some broom-corn millet seed was being sold by growers in eastern Colorado at 50¢ to 60¢ per 100 lbs., thrasher-run, but these prices are not attractive to a majority of the growers, consequently but little seed has been moving. Colorado growers were being offered 65¢ to 75¢ for Siberian and common millet. Japanese millet prices were about the same as two weeks ago and ranged mostly from $2.75 to $3.25 for thrasher-run seed in the Iowa, New York, and Pennsylvania districts.

Imports of broom-corn millet between July 1–Nov. 15 were 629,800 lbs. compared with 1,100 lbs. for the same period last year. The average annual imports of this variety of millet during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1911–1920 were 1,334,700 lbs.

Supply of California Blackeye Cowpeas Greatly Increased.

Shipments of the 1921 crop of blackeye cowpeas from California will be approximately three times as large as the 1920 crop shipments, as indicated by reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates from California shippers. This greatly increased supply is attributed almost wholly to the larger acreage.

Growers were receiving $3.50 to $3.65 per 100 lbs. for thrasher-run blackeyes during the period, Nov. 15 to 22, and it is estimated that 75% of the crop was out of growers' hands by the latter date.

The heaviest demand is reported to come from the cotton belt and shipments were being made to dealers in that section at $4 to $4.35 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. California points.

New Hay Bulletin.

"Weighing of Market Hay" is the title of Department Bulletin No. 978, recently published and now available for distribution. This bulletin is one of the series of four bulletins recently published on the marketing of hay.

WEEKLY FEED REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 363.)

markets were stronger than those in the East. Flour middlings advanced slightly but the demand eased off at the higher prices quoted. Supplies in hands of jobbers and storage stocks are good. An increased movement and heavier offerings can not be expected until later in December as the November output of most mills is entirely sold. Firmness in prices is not regarded by some traders as representing present conditions. Many believe the firmness to be due to an artificial forcing up of prices which is expected to be short-lived if offerings increase to some extent. Large buyers are reported as hesitating about following the advance. Movement and receipts were fair. Wheat feed production during the last five months was approximately one-third, or over 500,000 tons, greater than during the corresponding period last year and exceeded substantially production during the corresponding period in 1919.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—The demand for cottonseed meal and cake was sluggish. Domestic buyers bought in small quantities. Texas dealers indicated bids of $38.50 f. o. b. Galveston for export, but as $34 was realized f. o. b. Texas common points little stock was obtained at that price. The export inquiry served to sustain prices. There was some buying by eastern and northern feed mixers. Stocks are good but offerings are not pressed on the market. Southeastern markets report the use of ground corn cobs and shucks with small quantities of cottonseed meal as dairy feed. Hulls were weak and in good supply at lower prices. Supplies of meal in dealers' hands are reported as fair. The movement was light.

Linseed meal and cake.—Supplies of linseed meal and cake were ample to meet the demand. Feeders bought lightly and feed mixers in fair quantities. The export inquiry continued, although it was not so brisk as it was some time ago. Prices were slightly higher than last week, Milwaukee quoting $41.50 for 33% meal. Stocks at mills were not considered heavy. December and January shipment was quoted at about the same prices as those prevailing for prompt shipment. The movement was good.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed was in fair demand. Production was about normal. Supplies at mills were not heavy and a few manufacturers reported being sold up for the next 20 days. There was no scarcity of offerings by jobbers on basis of shipment at seller's option within 30 days with guarantee against decline on date of shipment. The demand and movement were considered good.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed was fair. The volume of business booked was not heavy probably because of the fact that corn may be bought at a relatively lower price. Stocks were good and the movement was fair. Jobbers were in a few instances selling in a small way at less than mills were asking. Southeastern markets report very little demand at present prices. Supplies in most markets were slightly larger than they had been for some time and prices ruled a shade lower.

Alfalfa meal.—Offerings of alfalfa meal were good. Quotations held steady. There was no demand of consequence and the buying was mainly to replenish stocks. No. 2 meal was quoted at about $2.50 less than was asked for No. 1. St. Louis quoted No. 2 at $16.50 which was the ruling price for No. 1 in Kansas City. Supplies in dealers' hands were light and very small surplus stocks were held by mills.

Dried beet pulp.—Prices for beet pulp were slightly higher in a few markets though most dealers quoted unchanged from last week. The demand was good. Stocks were fully ample to take care of requirements for some time to come. The outward movement is slowly broadening and offerings were less urgent than they have been for some time.

White Clover Seed Continues to Arrive From Germany.

The arrivals of seed at New York and Baltimore, subject to the seed-importation act, during the week ending Nov. 26 were reported as follows: 81,000 lbs. alfalfa from Argentina and Chile; 33,000 lbs. crimson clover from France; 22,000 lbs. white clover, and 79,000 lbs. clover seed (kind not specified) from Germany; 122,600 lbs. rye grass from Great Britain; 17,400 lbs. orchard grass from Holland, and 88,000 lbs. rape from France and Holland.

The following seeds were exported from these two ports during the same period: Timothy, 133,000 lbs. to Denmark and 34,000 lbs. to Great Britain; Kentucky bluegrass, 2,240 lbs. to Holland; and redtop, 11,000 lbs. to Denmark.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Nov. 19.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$34.00	$30.00
New Bern, N. C.	35.00	33.00
Raleigh, N. C.	35.00	32.00
Greenville, N. C.	34.00	30.00
Windsor, N. C.	36.00	33.00
Aiken, S. C.	34.00	.00
North, S. C.	35.00	33..
Orangeburg, S. C.	35.00	33.00
Charleston, S. C.	35.00	33.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	32.00
Savannah, Ga.	34.00	32.00
Montgomery, Ala.	32.00	30.00
Dallas, Tex.	34.00	31.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	35.00	32.00
Houston, Tex.	35.00	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	30.00	25.00
Guthrie, Okla.	30.00	24.00
Altus, Okla.	30.00	25.00
Bokchito, Okla.		23.00
Depew, Okla.		25.00
Drumright, Okla.		20.00
Dustin, Okla.		27.50
Gould, Okla.		26.00
Gracemont, Okla.		23.00
Headrick, Okla.	30.00	25.00
Lookeba, Okla.		27.00
Meeker, Okla.		27.00
Olustee, Okla.		25.00
Rocky, Okla.		30.00
Stratford, Okla.		30.00
Valliant, Okla.	30.00	25.00
Verden, Okla.		25.00
Walters, Okla.		26.00
New Orleans, La.	35.00	
Shreveport, La.	31.00	27.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	33.00	28.00
Greenville, Miss.	34.00	32.00
Aberdeen, Miss.	30.00–33.00	25.00–28.00
Alligator, Miss.	35.00	32.00
Clarksdale, Miss.	33.00	30.00
Coldwater, Miss.	34.00	31.00
Greenwood, Miss.	35.00	30.00
Kosciusko, Miss.	33.00	30.00
Macon, Miss.	33.00	28.00
Rosedale, Miss.	34.00	30.00
Tupelo, Miss.	32.00	27.00
West Point, Miss.	33.00	30.00
Yazoo City, Miss.	32.00	28.00–31.00
Malden, Mo.	30.00	24.00
Portageville, Mo.	32.00	24.00
Dyersburg, Tenn.	30.00	27.00
Ripley, Tenn.	33.00	28.00
Blytheville, Ark.	30.00	27.00
Clarendon, Ark.	32.00	25.00
Earle, Ark.	30.00	26.00
Mammoth Springs, Ark.	30.00	28.00
Newport, Ark.		25.00
Osceola, Ark.	35.00	34.00
Texarkana, Ark.	30.00	27.00
Walnut Ridge, Ark.	30.00	27.00

Cotton

COTTON PRICES ONE-HALF CENT HIGHER FOR THE WEEK.

Sharp Advance Early in Week Followed by Declines—Cotton Goods Market Shows Inactivity.

Prices for spot cotton advanced about 1¼¢ per lb. during the first half of the week ending Nov. 26. Future contracts advanced about 1¼¢ to 1½¢ per lb. Reports indicate that the rise in prices was in certain measure a reflection of the increased activity in the Manchester cotton goods market. The apparent, though belated, realization of the English cotton trade that the American crop for 1921 is a small one is also reported as a factor bearing on the increase in the demand. The buying movement, however, reached its peak on Wednesday and during the remainder of the week there was a reaction and prices broke rather severely, spots losing about ¾¢ per lb. and futures from ¾¢ to 1¢ per lb. The news from the markets attributes the decline to reports from England less favorable to increased business in the cotton goods trade and to the weakened technical position of the market created by the heavy buying early in the week. But prices at the end of the week were ½¢ to ¾¢ higher than the closing prices of the previous week.

PRICES SHOW NET ADVANCE.

The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 17.35¢ per lb. on Nov. 26, compared with 16.78¢ at the close of the previous week and 15.05¢ for the corresponding day in 1920. The advance in prices for future contracts ranged from 31 points for October contracts at New Orleans to 65 points for January contracts at New York. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 50 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 39 points. December future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 11.39d. per lb. on Nov. 25, compared with 9.97d. at the close of the previous week and 11.07d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales increased slightly during the week. Sales in the 10 designated spot markets amounted to 76,402 bales compared with 70,227 bales the previous week and 47,141 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Nov. 26, were 1,597,842 bales compared with 1,090,802 bales for the corresponding period last year. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Closing Future Prices for Nov. 26 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
December	17.65	15.00	38.00	16.70	14.20	38.15
January	17.57	14.85	36.15	16.84	14.04	36.18
March	17.55	14.95	34.10	16.95	14.14	34.30
May	17.29	15.03	32.12	16.80	14.27	32.42

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on Nov. 25, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1921	18.30	1910	15.10	1899	7.75
1920	17.30	1909	14.60	1898	5.44
1919	39.45	1908	9.45	1897	5.81
1918	29.75	1907	11.20	1896	7.62
1917	30.30	1906	11.20	1895	8.62
1916	20.95	1905	11.75	1894	6.00
1915	11.85	1904	9.70	1893	8.12
1914	7.75	1903	11.30	1892	10.00
1913	13.40	1902	8.50	1891	8.12
1912	12.80	1901	8.00	1890	9.44
1911	9.40	1900	10.25		

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Nov. 26, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Nov. 26, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	275	175	200	200	250	200	200	300	175	218
Strict Good Middling	150	225	150	150	150	200	150	150	200	150	168
Good Middling	100	125	125	100	100	125	100	100	100	100	108
Strict Middling	50	75	75	50	50	75	50	50	50	50	58
Middling	17.13	16.88	17.25	16.75	18.00	17.75	17.00	17.60	17.85	17.25	17.35
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	75	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	93
Low Middling [2]	200	200	200	200	250	250	225	200	250	200	218
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	300	325	300	300	400	400	325	300	400	375	343
Good Ordinary [2]	400	450	400	400	500	500	425	400	500	475	445
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	25	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	48
Strict Middling	125	125	150	150	150	125	150	150	150	100	138
Middling [2]	200	225	250	250	200	250	250	250	250	250	238
Strict Low Middling [2]	350	325	350	350	350	350	350	400	350	350	353
Low Middling [2]	450	425	450	450	450	450	450	500	500	400	453
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	200	200	225	200	225	200	250	250	300	225
Strict Middling [2]	300	300	300	325	300	275	300	350	350	350	315
Middling [2]	450	475	400	450	350	425	400	400	450	400	420
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	250	250	250	275	200	275	300	300	300	325	273
Strict Middling [2]	350	350	350	375	300	375	350	400	400	375	363
Middling [2]	450	450	450	500	350	475	450	500	500	425	455
Sales for week, bales	2,155	734	582	192	11,450	2,225	21,497	19,353	7,720	10,494	[3]76,402

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.
[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.
[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Nov. 25.

To—	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	582,835	639,083
France	326,056	269,344
Germany	516,893	310,724
Italy	137,740	119,964
Japan and China	409,947	17,142
Spain	122,003	103,950
Belgium	59,699	71,593
Other countries	84,310	83,459
Total	2,239,483	1,615,259

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling, 1 in.	15
Low Middling, 1 in.	15
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 in.	18
Middling, 1 in.	18
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 in.	18¼
Strict Middling, 1 in.	18¾
Strict Middling, 1 in.	19 3/32
Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins.	15½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins.	19
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins.	20½
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	22
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1⅛ ins.	24½
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	23
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins.	27
Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	22
Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	27
Middling, 1¼ ins.	30

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 17¼¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 18¢ at Memphis on Nov. 26, 1921, and 15¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 15½¢ at Memphis on Nov. 27, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	225	200	200	Even.
1⅛ ins.	600	500	600	150
1 3/16 ins.	1,000	850	1,000	350
1¼ ins.	1,400	.....	1,200	450
1 5/16 ins.	.....	.....	.....	750

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton are 48½¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good, and 37½¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. The latest quotation for Egyptian Uppers of medium grade is 31⅜¢ per lb. on the same terms. A year ago the quotations for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton, of the grade Fully Good, were 47¢ per lb., and of the grade Good Fair 37¢ per lb. for prompt shipment on the terms mentioned.

Telegraphic reports indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points, is quoted as follows: No. 1 grade 41¢ per lb.; No. 2, 38½¢; No. 3, 36¢; No. 4, 34¢; No. 5, 32¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted

SPREADS BETWEEN PRICES OF RAW COTTON, YARNS, AND COTTON FABRICS.

	Unit.	July 9, 1914.	Mar. 11, 1920.	Oct. 14, 1920.	July 6, 1921.	Oct. 13, 1921.	Nov. 16, 1921.
Raw cotton, ¾-inch staple	Lb.	[1] $0.1331	[2] $0.4037	[2] $0.2126	[2] $0.1083	[2] $0.1919	[2] $0.1667
Yarns:							
Southern single chain warps, 24s	Lb.	.23–.235	1.00–1.05	.51–.52	.235	.38	.36
Southern single skeins, 14s	Lb.	.21	.76–.78	.44–.45	.215	.34	.32
Fabrics:							
Drills, 37 inches wide	Yd.	.08	.29	.155	.07–.075	.135	.1125
Weighing 3 yds. per lb	Lb.	.24	.87	.465	.21–.225	.405	.3375
Brown sheeting:							
36 inches wide, 48 x 48 [3]	Yd.	.0725	.28	.175	.08–.0825	.12	.105
Weighing 3 yds. per lb	Lb.	.2175	.84	.525	.24–.2475	.36	.315

[1] Price at New Orleans, La.
[2] Average determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets.
[3] 48 threads per inch of warp and filling, respectively.

The yarns, brown sheetings, and drills are standard, readily marketable products, which can be and are satisfactorily manufactured from Middling Upland white cotton of ⅞ to 1 in. staple, and the prices stated were those of "first hands" from commercial sources.

In comparing the raw cotton quotations with those for the yarns and the fabrics reasonable allowances should be made, of course, for expenses of handling and transporting the raw cotton to the mills, sale profits or commissions, and the loss or waste which occurs in the process of manufacture, together with the costs of manufacture and sale of the yarns or fabrics.

at 37¢ per lb. for grade No. 2, and 36¢ per lb. for grade No. 3.

A telegram from Savannah indicates that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or extra choice is quoted nominally at 42¢ per lb. at that port.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Nov. 25.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	2,783,391	2,479,202
Port stocks	1,450,330	1,355,110
Interior receipts	3,861,135	2,927,928
Interior stocks	1,542,660	1,483,140
Into sight	4,912,683	4,471,776
Northern spinners' takings	985,249	553,191
Southern spinners' takings	1,573,372	950,278
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,635,352	4,272,978

Exports for the week ending Nov. 25 amounted to 97,587 bales, compared with 209,708 bales the previous week and 194,491 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The total exports from Aug. 1 to Nov. 25 were 2,239,483 bales, compared with 1,615,259 bales for the corresponding period in 1920.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, on Nov. 25, 1921, and on the corresponding day in 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	.....	3	2
Strict Good Middling	200	3	278	96
Good Middling	3,346	93	3,006	722
Strict Middling	13,094	361	15,884	1,789
Middling	28,136	598	29,576	1,692
Strict Low Middling	25,668	2,432	14,526	1,169
Low Middling	5,837	1,788	4,903	314
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	2,489	132	2,657	77
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,779	572	2,625	91
Good Middling Yellow Stained	15	3	2	2
Total	81,564	5,982	73,460	5,954

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Nov. 25, at the port of New York were 111,663 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1929, 23,428 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 425,793 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 385,671 bales.

IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING OCTOBER.

[Data from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Imported from—	Carpet, washed and unwashed.	Carding, unsorted, washed and unwashed.	Hair of Angora goat and alpaca, unsorted, washed and unwashed.	Total.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Czechoslovakia	21,646	.....	.....	21,646
Denmark	52,156	.....	.....	52,156
France	65,165	.....	.....	65,165
Germany	70,812	.....	.....	70,812
Italy	68,516	.....	.....	68,516
Norway	.....	21	.....	21
Spain	.....	4,930	.....	4,930
Switzerland	60,174	.....	.....	60,174
Turkey in Europe	3,263	.....	.....	3,263
England	1,464,470	51,572	339,953	1,855,995
Scotland	1,955,803	45,000	.....	2,000,803
Canada	24,618	102,088	.....	126,706
Argentina	509,578	22,882	.....	532,460
Peru	.....	.....	228,766	228,766
Uruguay	.....	112,050	.....	112,050
Venezuela	676	.....	.....	676
China	3,081,134	.....	24,563	3,105,697
Chosen	478,686	.....	.....	478,686
Australia	.....	[2] 102,129	.....	102,129
New Zealand	.....	144,097	.....	144,097
British South Africa	.....	.....	13,365	13,365
Egypt	[1] 36,993	.....	.....	36,993
Palestine and Syria	.....	600	.....	600
Total	7,893,690	585,369	606,647	9,085,706

[1] Includes 30,482 lbs. unwashed carding wool, sorted.
[2] Includes 3,433 lbs. of scoured carpet wool.

WOOL CONSUMPTION REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total, Oct.		Total, Sept.		Total, Jan. to Oct.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Fine:												
Combing—												
Domestic	5,984	1,493	56	27	32	109	6,072	1,629	6,406	1,924	39,514	44,086
Foreign	2,038	3,030	27	53	.....	7	2,065	3,090	2,227	4,376	32,430	60,809
Clothing—												
Domestic	1,005	441	750	489	211	88	1,966	1,018	2,178	1,131	15,863	14,471
Foreign	118	293	628	530	5	6	751	829	915	877	9,767	14,879
½ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	5,580	1,695	79	37	157	106	5,816	1,838	5,254	1,617	35,751	31,404
Foreign	693	1,438	.....	26	.....	.....	693	1,464	731	1,752	11,512	27,799
Clothing—												
Domestic	373	534	603	309	201	64	1,177	907	1,090	623	9,583	12,191
Foreign	6	6	248	125	17	6	271	137	266	171	2,668	3,366
¾ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	3,296	1,125	253	153	183	209	3,732	1,487	3,523	1,830	27,740	32,352
Foreign	1,597	1,240	96	31	.....	.....	1,693	1,271	1,561	1,881	15,674	24,860
Clothing—												
Domestic	295	91	1,274	544	427	100	1,996	735	1,856	665	15,482	13,580
Foreign	57	70	355	124	.....	4	412	198	444	287	3,805	5,720
¼ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	5,022	1,783	299	161	345	102	5,666	2,046	4,310	2,235	32,606	28,003
Foreign	3,544	2,750	96	231	17	71	3,657	3,052	3,979	3,289	36,557	44,008
Clothing—												
Domestic	498	125	795	431	203	44	1,496	600	1,139	631	11,276	8,160
Foreign	557	262	341	201	30	12	928	475	617	314	8,651	7,350
Low or Lincoln:												
Combing—												
Domestic	198	167	50	25	6	31	254	223	214	249	1,853	2,214
Foreign	547	1,242	22	212	293	9	862	1,463	546	899	6,963	10,202
Clothing—												
Domestic	81	12	71	45	9	7	161	64	117	71	1,352	844
Foreign	.....	150	79	30	79	2	158	182	39	174	893	1,619
Carpet:												
Combing, foreign	2,431	1,509	75	77	36	52	2,542	1,638	2,166	2,395	18,304	27,386
Filling, foreign	3,282	1,937	353	406	214	234	3,849	2,577	2,848	3,435	25,102	32,123
Grade not stated:												
Domestic	8,335	2,233	75	37	10	.....	8,420	2,270	7,540	43	54,510	3,042
Foreign	5,198	4,494	1	13	.....	.....	5,199	4,507	4,682	63	41,434	5,277
Total:												
Domestic	30,667	9,699	4,305	2,258	1,784	860	36,756	12,817	33,627	11,019	245,530	190,347
Foreign	20,068	18,421	2,321	2,059	691	403	23,080	20,883	21,021	19,913	213,760	265,389
Grand total, October	50,735	28,120	6,626	4,317	2,475	1,263	59,836	33,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total, September	45,668	24,745	6,734	4,963	2,246	1,224	.....	.....	54,648	30,932	.....	.....
Grand total, Jan. to Oct.	380,123	374,569	56,790	65,378	22,377	15,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	459,290	455,736

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Sections.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Section.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
New England	32,218	17,954	3,496	2,063	1,007	575	36,721	20,592
Middle Atlantic	16,239	8,757	1,624	1,223	1,253	564	19,116	10,544
Pacific coast	34	58	321	219	55	7	410	284
Other sections	2,244	1,351	1,185	812	160	117	3,589	2,280
Grand total	50,735	28,120	6,626	4,317	2,475	1,263	59,836	33,700

WORLD WOOL REVIEW.

(Continued from front page.)

asian wool controlled by the B. A. W. R. A. on that date amounted to 633,000 bales of Australian merino, nearly 830,000 bales of Australian crossbred, and 717,000 bales of New Zealand wools, making a total of 2,180,000 bales. Although there was a small quantity of merino and considerable crossbred wool in other hands in Australia, the crossbred wool so held was undoubtedly less than the usual production of crossbred wool or perhaps one-fourth of the total production of all wool in the Commonwealth.

Total stocks of Australasian wools as of July 31, 1921, were recently estimated by the chairman of the Commonwealth of Australia Central Wool Committee to be 2,909,000 bales or nearly 960,000,000 lbs. This is 7% more than the comparable figures for Aug. 31, 1920, and 48% more than the stocks on Aug. 31, 1918. In the same statement the B. A. W. R. A. carryover wool stocks are given as 1,489,000 bales of Australian, 720,000 bales of New Zealand, 200,000 bales (estimated) of Cape and other wools. The unsold balance of Australian wools of the 1920–21 clip in store, held in country, unsold in the United Kingdom, and afloat, was estimated to be about 500,000 bales and similar stocks of New Zealand wools were given as 200,000 bales, making a total carryover from the 1920–21 clip in Australia of 700,000 bales. The total Australasian and other B. A. W. R. A. carryover on July 31, 1921, was therefore 3,109,000 bales or nearly 1,040,000,000 lbs.

If an estimate from the same source of 1,850,000 bales for the current clip in Australia and 550,000 bales in New Zealand is accepted it would appear that 792,000,000 lbs. of new Australasian wool is in prospect for sale in the 1921–22 wool year. The 1920–21 South African clip was about 490,000 bales or approximately 196,000,000 lbs. and it may be presumed that the 1921–22 figures will be substantially the same. On this basis the supply of wool of Australasian and South African origin for the current season will be more than 2,000,000,000 lbs. in the grease, a quantity nearly sufficient to supply the entire average prewar consumption of western Continental Europe and the United Kingdom and one-fourth larger than the average prewar imports of these coun-

tries. (See The Market Reporter, June 4, 1921, page 367, table 2.)

To this quantity may be added the average wartime clip of the United Kingdom, say 125,000,000 lbs., which makes the supply in sight in the United Kingdom, South Africa, and Australasia approximately 2,125,000,000 lbs. On the basis of net imports for 1920, together with the average clip, the consumption in the United Kingdom is about 700,000,000 plus 125,000,000, or 825,000,000 lbs. annually. Local consumption in Australasia in round numbers is 25,000,000 lbs., and the South African consumption is comparatively small. The next year's requirements of this group may therefore be estimated at about 900,000,000 lbs., which leaves a balance of 1,100,000,000 lbs. available for shipment to other countries.

Information concerning stocks in South America is very meager. Unofficial statements give the quantity of wool held at the Central Produce Market, Buenos Aires, on Oct. 13, 1921, as 7,891,000 kilos, or 17,396,000 lbs., compared with 20,784,000 kilos, or 45,820,000 lbs., at the same time last year. Reliable data concerning other stocks in Argentina and Uruguay are not available, but unofficial information shows that about 424,000 bales of 925 lbs. each were shipped from Argentina and Uruguay during the 1920–21 season—that is, from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30—as compared with 410,000 in the 1919–20 season. Exports from Argentina between Jan. 1 and Sept. 29, 1921, totaled 252,031 bales, of which 85,044 were shipped to Germany, 66,201 to the United States, and 41,379 to the United Kingdom. The usual production in Argentina and Uruguay is approximately the same as the exports, so that the quantity in sight in these countries is more than 425,000,000 lbs.

The stocks of grease, scoured, and pulled wool held by dealers, manufacturers, and the United States Government in the United States on Sept. 30 totaled 460,954,000 lbs., equivalent to 514,792,000 lbs. in the grease, of which 45,145,000 lbs., as grease equivalent, were owned by the United States Government according to data compiled by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Government stocks have been reduced to about 25,000,000 lbs. at the present time. The stocks held by producers and at other interior points are not definitely known and are not included. This year's production has not been estimated, but for several years it has usually been more than 300,000,000 lbs. annually. Assuming a similar figure, which is perhaps too high, for 1921, the supply in sight in July must have been at least 795,000,000 lbs. or some 215,000,000 lbs. more than the normal consumption of 580,000,000 lbs.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WOOL [1] FOR COUNTRIES FROM WHICH DATA ARE AVAILABLE, CALENDAR YEARS 1909–1913, 1918, 1919, 1920.

[Thousands of pounds; i. c., 000 omitted.]

Country.	Average, 1909–1913.		1918		1919		1920	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Principal exporting countries:								
Algeria	2,317	19,871	1,907	10,269	2,689	16,892	2,392	13,978
Argentina	214	328,204	36	256,613	54	339,208	.....	.....
Australia	301	676,679	397	607,585	43	680,769	.....	.....
British India	23,721	56,496	29,495	41,501	27,344	36,104	22,766	28,956
British South Africa	.....	164,651	97	135,296	889	202,039	183	191,248
Chile	690	28,223	206	25,204	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	.....	42,684	.....	49,195	.....	56,705	.....	20,147
New Zealand	139	194,801	6	108,725	5	274,247	37	162,327
Persia	1,967	10,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	178	9,333	1	14,914	24	11,329	.....	.....
Spain	2,446	28,505	24,406	8,442	6,739	19,095	4,488	14,846
Uruguay	.....	139,178	.....	75,141	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	31,973	1,698,648	56,551	1,332,885	37,787	1,636,388	29,866	431,502
Principal importing countries:								
Austria-Hungary	63,942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 2,605	.....
Belgium	300,367	196,440	.....	.....	102,764	29,703	243,122	154,325
Canada	7,794	1,323	19,396	3,117	8,035	10,100	12,268	6,289
France	601,628	84,973	89,661	907	347,690	8,478	362,124	33,022
Germany	481,988	42,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	122,779	1,230
Japan	10,223	.....	49,590	.....	56,552	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	31,991	26,362	274	.....	16,303	3,783	14,256	5,702
Norway	3,644	123	758	.....	5,804	465	2,767	366
Russia	106,184	32,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	7,267	149	754	.....	17,816	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	11,211	338	7,959	9	10,249	151	10,317	234
United Kingdom	550,931	42,027	444,687	2,347	987,411	18,463	721,981	22,764
United States	203,298	9	453,727	407	445,893	2,840	259,618	9,057
Total	2,380,468	426,967	1,066,806	6,787	1,998,517	73,983	1,751,837	232,999
Other countries	58,275	67,232	83,662	605	79,330	10,773	85,314	4,111
Grand total	2,470,716	2,192,847	1,207,019	1,340,277	2,115,634	1,721,144	1,867,017	668,612

[1] "Wool" on this table includes: Washed, unwashed, scoured, and pulled wool; slipe, sheep's wool on skins (total weight of wool and skins taken); and all other animal fibers included in United States classification of wool. The following items have been considered as not within this classification: Corded, combed, and dyed wool; flocks, goatskins with hair on; mill waste, noils, and tops.
[2] Austria only.

NUMBERS OF SHEEP IN PRINCIPAL WOOL EXPORTING AND IMPORTING COUNTRIES.

[Thousands; i. c. 000 omitted.]

Country.	Before the war.		Recent estimate.	
	Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.
Principal wool exporting countries:				
Algeria	Sept., 1913	[1] 8,811	.....	.....
Argentina	Dec., 1913	81,485	Dec., 1918	45,309
Australia	....do	85,057	Dec., 1919	75,554
British India [2]	1912–13	22,934	Dec.–Apr., 1919–20	21,984
Chile	1913	4,567	1918	4,434
Falkland Islands	1913	698	1918	699
New Zealand	1913	24,192	1921	23,236
Persia	.....	.....	1917	[3] 6,347
Peru	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	1913	16,441	1919	19,337
Tunis	Dec., 1913	729	Feb., 1919	2,662
Uruguay	1908	26,286	Apr., 1916	11,473
Union of South Africa	1913	35,711	1920	[4] 26,289
Principal wool importing countries:				
Austria	Dec., 1910	2,428	.....	.....
Belgium	....do	185	1920	126
Canada	June, 1913	2,129	June, 1920	3,721
Czechoslovakia	Dec., 1910	[5] 1,158	Dec., 1920	976
France [6]	Dec., 1913	16,213	....do	9,406
Germany [6]	....do	5,521	....do	6,139
Hungary	Apr., 1913	6,560	1918	[3] 1,776
Japan	Dec., 1913	3	Dec., 1918	5
Netherlands	June, 1913	842	Mar., 1919	437
Norway	Sept., 1914	1,327	June, 1918	[7] 1,185
Russia (European)	Summer, 1913.	[8] 41,426	Summer, 1916	[9] 63,833
Russia (Asiatic) [10]	....do	38,696	Summer, 1915	34,468
Sweden	Dec., 1913	988	June, 1919	1,564
Switzerland	Apr., 1911	161	1921	[3] 244
United Kingdom	1913	27,629	June, 1921	[11] 24,160
United States	Jan., 1914	49,719	Jan., 1921	45,067

[1] The census of June 1, 1914, shows 43,225,000 sheep, excluding lambs, with a preliminary estimate for Dec. 31, 1914, of 56,000,000, including lambs. The final official estimate for Dec. 31, 1913, is shown above.
[2] Exclusive of Bengal.
[3] Unofficial estimate.
[4] Excluding native, locations, reserves, etc.
[5] Sub-Carpathian Russia excluded.
[6] Alsace-Lorraine included with Germany for 1913 and with France for 1920.
[7] Incomplete.
[8] 51 Governments, excluding Poland.
[9] Total for 48 Governments, goats included.
[10] 33 Governments of the Caucasus, Central Asia and Siberia.
[11] Great Britain and Ireland.

Production of Wool in Importing and Exporting Countries.

[Thousands of pounds; i. c. 000 omitted.]

Country.	1909–1913 average.	1918	1919
Exporting countries:			
Algeria	35,221	.....	.....
Argentina	[1] 328,204	[1] 256,613	[1] 339,208
Australia	728,198	[2] 604,760	[2] 725,208
British India	[1] 53,631	.....	[3] 60,000
Chile	17,430	33,856	.....
New Zealand	192,147	183,563	172,808
Persia	[1] 10,023	.....	.....
Peru	[1] 9,333	[1] 14,916	[1] 11,593
Spain	[1] 52,000	.....	.....
Uruguay	[1] 139,178	[1] 75,141	[1] [4] 96,792
Union of South Africa	[1] 164,651	[1] 135,296	[1] 202,039
Importing countries:			
Austria-Hungary	[5] 41,600	.....	.....
Belgium	[5] 1,060	.....	.....
Canada	[5] 11,000	19,843	22,248
France	80,688	.....	.....
Germany	[5] 25,600	.....	.....
Japan	[5] 13	.....	.....
Netherlands	[5] 3,556	.....	.....
Norway	[5] 8,160	.....	.....
Russian Empire	210,892	.....	.....
Sweden	[5] 6,060	.....	.....
Switzerland	[5] 1,049	.....	.....
United Kingdom	[4] 136,021	119,736	115,736
United States	313,648	298,870	313,638

[1] Exports.
[2] Appraisals by the Central Wool Committee.
[3] Estimated by the Indian Munition Board, 1919.
[4] Unofficial estimate.
[5] The Market Reporter Oct. 2, 1920, p. 223.

Sheep and lamb receipts at all markets for the six years ended Dec. 31, 1920, totaled 132,621,828 head, or an average of 22,103,638 a year.

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